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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is not my intention in this letter to portray the merits of the Dictionary of Dr. Johnson, nor to launch any strictures at that "stupendous effort of human industry," as your correspondent G. H. has inaptly termed it, in the 224th page of Number 141, but to acquaint him, that I have been fifteen years engaged in the compilation of a New Dictionary of the English Language, and wish to append to his observations a few remarks that have suggested themselves to me during my progress.

Those who have professedly treated on the subject, or taken a cursory survey of lexicography, must admit the plan on which I intend to publish my Dictionary to be original, if not methodical, or practicable to carry into execution.

The drowsy inobservance of Dr. Johnson is no where more conspicuous than in the diversity of his mode of spelling. I shall attempt therefore to render orthography less versatile and fluctuating, by retaining the *u* in candour, labour, favour, honour, because in the pronunciation of the words it is more required than *o*: but not being the case in authour, governour, perturbator, &c., it will be removed.

Out of publick, critick, musick, the *k* will be effaced; as will *d* out of alledge, colledge, knowledge, pidgeon.

No word compounded with *able*, *ment*, *ly*, *er*, *ance*, *ness*, or ending with a double *l*, will receive elision. I therefore purpose retaining the *e* in chargeable and cureable; acknowledgement and judgement; chastely and wholly; oftener and fattener; entrance and remembrance; the *s* in pitilessness and regardlessness; and the final *l* in foretell, bridewell, miscall, waterfall, dunghill, and handfull.

Cloth, and broth, when compounded, will retain the same orthography. Johnson inconsistently writes sackcloth, fleshbroth.

The common accent will be used; and instead of suspending it over the vowel of

the accented syllable, the seat of it will be at the close: and if the pronunciation of a word cannot be readily ascertained by it, the word will be accentuated and divided after the manner of Walker and Sheridan.

Etymology must ever depend much upon conjecture. Words are often fortuitous, or so obscure and uncertain that they cannot be traced from their origin. The sense and grammatical application of a word being ascertained from the citations annexed, the etymological student will have more exercise for his ingenuity, and may possibly elicit out a derivation new and important. For this reason, in the Number that is first issued, no etymology will be given; but in the amended edition the most plausible etymology will be appended to every word. The same observation is applicable to the definitions.

Exemplifications will be copiously taken from our poets, as they so effectually contribute to precision of pronunciation, a just harmony of words, and a true quantity of syllables. But where a word appears affectedly used, deficient in polish, unlicensed, or unidiomatical, or where an accent is wantonly transplanted to serve the cadence, or the orthography altered to assist the rhyme, it will be noticed accordingly.

The comparative and the superlative degree of adjectives, and adjectives relating to states, regions, sects, authors, mountains, rivers, seas, &c., will be inserted in the series; likewise all participial adverbs; all verbal nouns, as *fighting*, *angling*, *bunting*, *dancing*, *swimming*, &c.; all plurals, as *hoves*, *analyses*, *vertebrae*, *ignes fatui*, &c.; all provincial words; the names of beasts, birds, fishes, insects, plants, minerals, fossils; and compound epithets, as *giddy-headed*, *taste pleasing*, *sun-resisting*, &c., will meet with a situation. The compounds of *in* and *en*, *un* and *in*, *de* and *di*, *co* and *con*, will be accurately distinguished; but the compounds with the adverbs *well* and *ill* will have no place, being distinct words, and

uniting not with those to which they are applied.

Many eminently useful words will be ransomed or retrieved; as *to solute, to demulce, despoliation, irrestrainable, joyously, &c.* Many that are barbarous, expelled; as *to pistol, to bound, to past, to fishily, &c.* Many French words, as *bizarre, canaille, hauteur, fracas, route, à-propos, trait, cap-a-pie*, will find no admission; but terms in architecture, dress, and fortification, though purely French, will be retained as naturalized.

Many of the antique words of Chaucer will be admitted, chiefly those only that Spenser and Milton have incorporated. Words borrowed of antiquity (as Ben Jonson somewhere remarks,) lend majesty to style; they have the authority of years; and out of their intermission do win to themselves a kind of grace like newness. But I do not allude to such words as *obambulation, effigiate, ingannation, delenifical, claudicate, collineation*, and two thousand more of the same brood that appear in the Doctor's Dictionary, that have neither the prescription of any age, nor of any author, nor of any language.

A wide margin is left in the rough draught for the hints, the notes, and the emendations of the critic, the linguist, and the verbal collector; which they are invited to return monthly to Mr. Phillips, in Bridge-street, or in a letter to me in London. After the comments are combined, arranged, and methodized, every subscriber will be entitled to an emended edition gratis; and the contributor of any consistent, strong, or well-urged observation, shall have his name and place of abode annexed to the criticism or note on any word that he may transmit.

I cannot treat my project more in detail in the limits of a Magazine. If the Dictionary which I have been so long assiduously employed about has merit, I know my labour will be repaid by the generous attachment and potent succour of the public. Should it be disavourably received, I shall support my disappointment with becoming resignation, and discontinue its publication. In persevering against a general concurrent discouragement, little progress can be made, and defeat at last inevitable.

Any comments on this summary prospectus will be welcome to me through the channel of your highly valuable Magazine.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
Grooten House, JOHN PYCHES.
St. John, 17th May, 1805.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS on the PRESENT STATE of SWITZERLAND, addressed by a TRAVELLER in that COUNTRY to his FRIEND in LONDON.

Basle, May 17, 1805.

DEAR FRIEND,

HOW strongly do the images of the past crowd on my recollection as I approach this once heavenly land of liberty and independence! I am anxious to revisit those beauties of nature which afforded me once so much enjoyment; although I am satisfied that my pains will be greater than my past pleasures. I promised to communicate to you my feelings and observations; and shall derive no small relief from unburthening myself, and by retracing with you the steps which I may tread in this charming country.

On my arrival at Basle I directed my course towards the inn of the Three Kings, which on my former visit here was the usual place of resort for travellers. The appearance of this house had nothing to recommend it, being little more than a cottage, in a remote corner of the place; but the back-rooms afforded a delightful prospect of the Rhine, of the bridge connecting Little and Great Basle, and of the ramparts of Hunningen. It claimed also the honour of antiquity, and the still higher honour of having afforded entertainment to three kings. According to tradition a Roman, Burgundian, and Hungarian king lodged here together; from which circumstance it derived its ancient sign. As this was rather a recommendation than otherwise to me from my old-fashioned ideas, you will easily conceive how I was startled on seeing the three monarchs divested of their crowns and sceptres, and converted into plain citizens! I was at no loss to guess the cause of the change; but was afterwards informed that the landlord of the inn, seized with the revolutionary mania which scourged the Swiss, in common with their French neighbours, had stripped his sign of its badges of royalty, and humbled it to the ideas of liberty and equality.

Not willing to take up my abode with this republican gentleman, I was directed to another house called the Stork, the landlord of which was an undegenerated Swiss; and he accordingly received encouragement from all persons of the same class.

This trifling anecdote of the inn-keeper will

will give you an idea of the ferment which the French Revolution produced in this town. As a frontier-place betwixt Switzerland and Germany, it belongs to the former more by virtue of its rank, than its manners or situation. Of course it is more exposed to the external influence of other countries, and possesses less of that bold independence which characterizes the inhabitants of the interior, particularly the hardy Alpineers. Accordingly we find Basle among the first to depose its magistrates, who had faithfully discharged their duty, and to destroy a constitution which had made this city happy for five hundred years.

The names of Ochs and Legrand, as the leaders of the Revolution at Basle, are doubtless familiar to you. Ochs and his constitution were all the rage in 1798; and on publishing the forced resignation of the old magistrates, we hear a certain Citizen Zisslein exclaim in the senate, that one voice of gratitude, and one prayer of blessing throughout the country of Switzerland, would ever attend this worthy alderman D. Peter Ochs. And yet, methinks, were I to judge from what I now see, there is scarcely a Helvetian who does not reflect on him and his practices with execration. Of the state-counselor Legrand, afterwards director of New Helvetia, Miss Williams, in her Travels, speaks as "an ardent and enlightened friend to the French Republic, who taught his children to hup the charming accents of liberty, and tune its favourite songs with an enthusiasm which made her, while in his house, imagine herself transported into William Tell's chapel!"

Nothing can be more instructive than to compare that period in Basle with the present. Switzerland is a country which excites a more durable interest in our minds than France, whose inhabitants, alike indifferent to every thing but pleasure, will pursue this phantom under every change, and submit to every government. But Switzerland was once truly happy, both in its national character and its political independence; and the ruins which now exist must excite emotions of the strongest compassion.

The turbulence of popular tumult has been succeeded by torpor and despondency. The *Mediation-act* of Bonaparte has defeated the ambitious projects of one party, without lessening the grievances of the other. The designing and ill-minded are disappointed of their private ends, and

sunk into sullen seclusion; while the well-affected lament their degraded situation, in being obliged to accept from a foreign hand the remnant of their ancient constitution. Thus are the seeds of disunion kept alive among the people; and the country is prepared to submit to, or at least unable to resist, whatever Bonaparte may think proper to impose on it.

It was in fact this spirit of disunion, combined with the irresolute conduct of the magistrates, and the indefatigable exertions of the French, which occasioned the overthrow of the Swits. Never was there a country whose inhabitants, with the exception of some few individuals, were better affected to its magistrates, or had less cause of complaint, than Switzerland. The unanimous opinion, therefore, now, of this town, and of all other parts, is, that no partial spirit of disaffection, or love of novelty, or personal ambition, would ever have brought about a change, if the Government had been more vigorous, or their neighbours the French had not interfered in a hostile manner.

Having spoken of Bonapartes *Mediation-act*, I ought to explain to you the change that it produced. According to this act the cantonal and federal constitution of Switzerland has been reduced, and it comprehends the organization of the particular government of each of the nineteen cantons, and that of the general government of the whole confederation.

The cantonal distributions are divided into three classes. The first is composed of the democratic cantons of Uri, Schwitz, Underwalden, Zug, Glaris, Appenzell, and the Grison League. These cantons have preserved the ancient form of government, and their ancient limits, except that the valley of Lavinen is reunited to the canton of Tessin.

The seven *ci-devant* aristocratic cantons of Berne, Zurich, Soleure, Friburg, Lucerne, Basle, and Schaffhausen, have all received the same constitution, with no other difference than in the titles of their magistrates; a difference founded in a great measure on ancient customs. The aristocratic custom of the perpetuity of places in the grand council, from which the little council was chosen, is admitted, but with the limitation from the right of appeal. The largest of these cantons are divided into tribes, the others into quarters.

The third class of the cantonal organizations is formed from those of the five

new cantons. Argovia, (with the greatest part of Frickthal,) the Pays de Vaud, Thurgovia, St. Gall, and Tessin. The magistrates in these countries are not perpetual, but both the great and little council is renewed periodically, according to the principles of modern representative governments.

Six cantons, those of Berne, Zurich, Friburg, Lucerne, Basle, Soleure, are exclusively invested with the prerogative of being *cantons directeurs*. They alone have the privilege of assembling the diet among themselves, and placing their first-magistrate in the chair, who by this function is elevated to the supreme dignity of Landamman of Switzerland.

Friburg has been the first *canton directeur*, and M. D'AFFRY the first Landamman.

The diet assembles the first Monday in June, and its sitting cannot exceed the term of a month.

According to this new division of Bonaparte, the size and population of the country is reduced to the following estimate.

	Square miles.	Inhabitants.
Bern,	—	226,000
Pays de Vaud,	70½	140,000
Argovia,	—	132,763
Zurich,	44	190,000
Basle,	9	40,000
Friburg,	39	77,000
Lucerne,	31	100,000
Appenzell,	7	50,000
St. Gall,	40	140,000
Turgovia	16	75,000
Schaffhausen,	6½	30,000
Soleure,	8	45,000
Grisons,	141	100,000
Tessin,	30	140,000
Schwitz,	22	32,000
Uri,	—	13,000
Underwalden,	—	19,000
Zug,	—	13,000
Glaris,	—	22,000

The present population may then be reckoned at about 1,600,000 souls; the scourges of war, revolution, and emigration, having evidently taken off no less than two millions, besides that the separation of Valais, Geneva, Bienne, Mulhausen, Valheline, Chiavenna, and Bormio, which formed part of ancient Helvetia, produced a loss 250,000 inhabitants; as a compensation for which Frickthal and the lordship of Trasp, ceded to the Swiss, do not furnish more than 9,900 souls.

Valais forms at present a separate and

sovereign republic, governed by a senate. Its extent is 92½ square miles; but the population scarcely exceeds 90,000 souls.

In time of war the contingent of all the cantons is to be about 15,203 men; namely:

9987 Infantry.
2666 Light troops.
810 Do.
960 Artillery.
350 Cavalry.
430 D'Etat-major.

At present, as formerly, every canton sends to Basle its contingent of men, called Zuzugers, from whence their national militia is formed, for the purpose of defending the frontiers of Switzerland.

You will call to mind in history how very dissatisfied the ancient Swiss were that the French fortress of Hunringen should exist so near their territory, and how many remonstrances they made against it in the years 1679 and 1680, till Louis XIV. pacified them with the assurance that this citadel must be regarded as a bulwark to their liberty, rather than as a source of distrust in their oldest ally. The Swiss however thought proper to act on the defensive, and for that reason stationed this body here to maintain their neutrality, and guard their borders from violation.

You will easily conceive what a medley of colours and figures the military thus assembled from all quarters of Switzerland presents. I could not recognize in all the posterity of those hardy warriors of the 16th century, before whose phalanx and halberds at Morgarten, Sempach, Murten Dornach, St. Jacob, as also in the fields of Italy and France, the courage and fame of so many brave armies sunk in the dust. Yet my censure is not general. The Underwalders and some others have shewn themselves worthy of their country and their forefathers. I was also well pleased with the appearance of the Entlibuchers, a bold race of Alpine inhabitants; and with the dexterity of the Zurich sharpshooters, of which I had many striking proofs.

While viewing these troops, my friend who was with me said to me, "You have no doubt heard and read much on our breaches of neutrality during the late Revolution; but never was the fable of the Lamb and the Wolf more strikingly exemplified than in the case of Switzerland and France."

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
YOUR correspondent G. H. E. (p. 204 of your last Number,) inquires the meaning of the term *Polacca*. I believe this Italian word is commonly spelled *Polacca*, and sometimes, but erroneously, *Pollacca*. It is used in music with the same intent as the French word *Polonoise*, and the piece to which it is applied is either Polish, or in the style of Polish music. In the same manner are the terms *Ecoffois* and *Scozzese* used to signify the music of Scotland. "Pieces which are to be played in the movement and expression of some dances are inscribed *Alla Siciliana*, in the time of a Sicilian shepherd's dance; *Alla Polacca*, in the time of a Polish dance (mostly an allegretto movement)." — Turk's Treatise on the Piano-Forte, chap. 6.

I have searched for this term in many other works without success; and it may save trouble to some if I mention the principal of those wherein it is not to be found. Dictionnaire de Musique, par Broillard; Dictionnaire de Musique, par Rousseau; Grassineau's Musical Dictionary; Dr. Busby's Musical Dictionary; Kollmann's Essay on Composition, &c. *Polonoise* is to be found in the two last of these only. "The *Polonoise* is a particular characteristic piece in $\frac{3}{4}$ time, and its movement like a majestic but fluent andante, or andantino. It deviates from the general rule respecting simple measure, in making every rhythmical cæsure, not on the first, but on the last time or crotchet of the bar, so that every bar is similar to a strain of three bars in $\frac{3}{4}$ time. It is generally written in two or four sections, of six, eight, or a few more bars, like one or two alternate minuets. Sultzer gives a description of the other characteristics which are required in this piece, if it shall have its true national originality. An example see in No. 3 of Handel's twelve grand concertos." — Kollmann, chap. 12, On Style and National Music.

Polacca is not to be found in Baret's Italian Dictionary, 4to., nor in Graglia's nor in Peretti's Grammaire Italienne, at *Explication des mots Italiens que l'on emploie plus communément dans la Musique*.

"*Polacco*, a Polander." — Veneroni's Italian master.

Perhaps *Polacca* arose from *Polachia*, a small territory situated in the middle of Poland.

I am, Sir, &c.,

ARNOLD MERRICK.

Gloucester, April 20, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I HAVE observed in your Miscellany a description of the *Areka*, or *Betel-nut*, by Mr. Hutchinson, who seems to have dwelt considerably upon most of the properties of this vegetable; yet it appears singular that he has omitted to give the nature of pauns, which I shall here describe. Mr. H. has besides made a most palpable error in regard to the betel-leaf, which he observes is soporific, and from the intoxicating qualities it possesses is a favourite with the natives.

How Mr. H. could have fell into such a manifest error I cannot determine. Since he seems to have travelled over great part of India, it is undoubtedly singular he should prove so incorrect in such a material point. He likewise ascribes a very considerable odour to the *areka* which belongs to the betel.

As to its dentifical properties, I do not combat, but, on the contrary, most willingly subscribe to every encomium that can be alleged in its behalf, since I have both witnessed and experienced several facts of the very efficacious powers of this nut in preserving and improving the teeth; and I readily believe there is nothing that can in any way equal, much less surpass, the inestimable qualities of the *areka*. The delightful fragrance of the betel is most grateful to the sense; but it is neither intoxicating nor soporific.

In the pauns the lower class use tobacco, opium, &c.; from which circumstance it may not be improbable that Mr. H. might have considered the betel caused drowsiness, a mistake not unfrequently made. The *areka*, when gathered, is folded in two or three leaves of the betel or paun, with the chunam or lime made from calcined shells, which lime extracts a very beautiful red juice from the *areka-nut*. This nut is cut in pieces by an instrument made on purpose, and, together with the lime and aromatic ingredients, formed into a paste, and thus compounded comprises a real funeta paun, so much estimated in Indostan. The natives appropriate gardens on purpose for the growth of the betel, and attend their culture with the utmost care, guarding them from the heat of the sun, which at times is excessive.

The medicinal virtues of eating pauns is to correct acidity and promote digestion; for which purpose they are considerably inferior to our own remedies, and consequently can be of no use, could the ingredients be cultivated here. The mode they

they pursue in China and Indostan with the areka, is to calcine it gradually until it becomes black in the centre, and afterwards it is reduced into a fine powder, and is unquestionably the best dentifrice that can be used; at all events it is the most safe and innocent.

The areka will afford a very permanent ink, when fresh, by parboiling it; and alum will secure it from being evanescent. If I can procure a sketch of this plant I will send it to you with notes.*

I am, Sir, &c.,

RICHARD WINSTANLEY,
Portugal-street, March 15, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS several phenomena in natural history have been laid before us in your useful publication, I am induced to offer you the following occurrence, which struck me with astonishment.

As I was this day examining the combs of a hive forsaken by the bees during the last winter, I observed three queen's cells not open. The first and third were extended, as is usual a few days before the young queen obtains her liberty. On opening the first, I found a common bee inclosed, or at least one that had all the appearances of a common bee, a little diminished in size, as is usual when it has been long dead. The inside of the cell had no impurity, but a little diluted farina before the head of the bee, at the nadir or point of exclusion. The second cell was not extended, and neatly closed up, and when opened no bee was found in it. The third cell had a bee in it, and was in every respect like the first.

Notwithstanding all that I have before observed, read, and laid before the public in "The General Apiarian," and in "The Transactions of the Western Apiarian Society," I cannot account to my own satisfaction for these phenomena; how much less to the satisfaction of others? Shall I suppose that these bees went into these cells and turned themselves, so as to have their heads towards the nadir, without a motive; and that the other bees of the hive, in a hurry or by accident, placed in the farina, and closed them up as embryo queens? Or shall we admit that they were designed to be transformed into queens, according to the idea stated by

* Our readers will feel themselves obliged to Mr. Winstanley.

our ingenious friend Mr. Allnutt, who perhaps is the only apiarian in England who thinks that a common bee may be changed into a queen?

I propose these facts and questions for the discussion of such as are better informed than I pretend to be; and should be glad to be favoured, through the medium of your Magazine, or a private letter, with the remarks of any intelligent person upon them. I have preserved the two cells and bees for the examination of such as wish to inspect them; and am, Sir, &c.,

Moreton, near Exeter, J. ISAAC.
April 8, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to request the indulgence of a brief reply to your Correspondent "Duidius," vol. xxi., p. 30, where I observe he agrees with me in the proposed version of the latter part of the passage in Dion. Halicarnassensis;—but disapproves of substituting *coacti* for *coactos*. The original is,

"πάντας γὰρ εὐχόμενοι τοὺς τὰ τοιαῦτα πρῆστοις, ἢ οὐκ ὄντων αὐτοῖς γνησίων παίδων, ἢ διὰ πείαν ἀναγκαζομένους ξένους ἀνθρώπους εἰς ποιεῖσθαι, ὅπως ὠφεληνται τι ἀπ' αὐτῶν δι' αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναίων γεγονότων." &c.

"Quotquot enim talia faciunt, reperiunt id facere; vel quod eis liberi non sint genuini, vel quod ubi sint egestate *coactos* extraneos adoptare ut aliquam ex his utilitatem capiant qui per ipsos cives Athenienses facti sunt," &c.

To introduce "*coactos*," Duidius expunges "ubi sint egestate," and gives us "Quotquot enim talia faciunt reperiunt id facere *coactos*; vel quod liberi, &c., vel per paupertatem," &c.

I admit this is correct syntax; but on reperusal he will soon perceive that he is deviating from the sense of the original; for it appears from his translation of the former part of the passage, that both the rich and the indigent citizen of Athens, when they adopt children, do it from necessity. He says, "As many as do this, ye will find they do it, being compelled, either because they have no lawful children of their own, or through poverty," &c., &c. The Athenian is not *compelled* merely because he has no children; but the poor citizen may be *compelled* by his indigence to adopt a rich foreigner. Here we see mutual benefit: the foreigner becomes a citizen, and the poor Athenian shares his wealth. Therefore "*coactos*," must not precede "vel quod liberi," &c., because

because ἀναγκαζομένους in the original manifestly refers to πείραν and πείραν only. Thus in literal English we may translate it, "For ye will find all those who do this, (i. e., adopt children,) do so either because they have no lawfully-begotten children of their own, or compelled by poverty to adopt foreigners, that they may obtain some benefit from those who through them are made citizens of Athens."

I plainly see Duidius is anxious for the accusative "coactus," because he sees the Greek accusative ἀναγκαζομένους; but he well knows that it is sometimes as difficult as it is unnecessary to preserve the same cases, &c., in translating from this language into the Latin. Nay, he has an instance of it in the very passage in question, as we see "οὐκ ὄντων αὐτοῖς γυναικῶν παίδων" in the genitive absolute, but which in turning into Latin we must circumlocute, in using "quod" and the nominative: so we may do in the other clause, and say, "vel quod ubi sint coacti egestate," &c.; indeed "coactus" cannot stand with "ubi sint," for these two words will then be unconnected, and without regimen. If we *must* have "coactus," and governed by the preceding "reperiētis," (the same as ἀναγκαζομένους governed by εὐχόμεναι,) it might perhaps be brought in this way: "Invenientes enim omnes eos ita facientes, vel quod eis liberi non sint genuini, vel coactus ab egestate," &c., &c. Thus I think the sense is preserved, and the translation more literal. But if in the common version we read "coacti sint," taking "egestate" as governed by it in the ablative, we shall then have the orator's meaning equally perspicuous;—or if Duidius will remove "coactus" from before "vel quod liberi," and place it after "per paupertatem," it will be exactly the same: though I consider the ablative case either with or without the preposition *à* as preferable Latin.

I am, Sir, &c., W.

Liverpool, Feb. 8, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I MUST request your indulgence towards a communication, which, for want of a little attention at the time, is not so accurate as I could wish, yet sufficient to awaken the attention of the curious, and to direct to an unfrequented spot in science, which appears hitherto to have been passed by.

It is well known that till very lately the diamond was considered not only as the hardest of all bodies, but of an earthy substance. Many fables existed respecting its indissolubility. With a sagacity which has excited the admiration of the philosophical world, the great Newton conjectured, from a curious and minute observation that he had made on the effects of light on inflammable bodies, that the diamond was not an earthy substance, but ought to be classed among minerals. He did more: by a modest, and, as it were, careless query, he conjectured that it was inflammable. His reasonings, on subsequent experiments, are confirmed; and one of the triumphs of modern chemistry is the combustion of the diamond.

It would be curious to know whether the chemists of the last age had any notion of this combustion. Le Grand, a Cartesian philosopher, published, about 1650 I believe, his "Institutio Philosophiæ secundum Principia Ren. Descartes." This work was translated in a splendid folio, with engravings, by a man who had given the public three or four similar works,—one Richard Bloome, author of the Gentleman's Recreations, published in 1686. Bloome had engaged the French author to improve the English translation of his Cartesian system. This book I turned over a few days ago, and detected an observation respecting the diamond, which I omitted to transcribe. It asserts that the diamond is malleable; but, what is very curious, that it can be consumed by fire, and reduced to a calx. Modern chemistry can indeed go further, and make the diamond totally disappear by combustion; and this result has been deemed extraordinary. Now, in the history of this modern discovery, I must request the attention of the scientific to this English translation of Le Grand. It will remain for them to explain how this author could positively assert that the diamond could be reduced to a calx, unless the experiments of the chemists of his day had not verified the assertion.

I lament that I cannot transcribe the passage in question, and that I have written the whole from the most cursory recollection; but as I have no doubt that some one of your numerous correspondents possesses this work, he will enable you to give the chemical world an accurate transcript of the original.

Your's, S. L.

Lincoln's Inn, May 2, 1806.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CRITIQUE ON A PASSAGE OF MILTON,
BOOK I, LINE 44.

MILTON, in his first book of Paradise Lost, after relating the cause of our grand-parents' fall, and the proud attempts of Satan against the throne of Heaven, proceeds,

Him the Almighty Power
Hurl'd headlong flaming from th' ethereal sky,
With hideous ruin and combustion, down
To bottomless perdition, there to dwell
In adamant chains and penal fire.

Here both the sense and sentence appear complete. But the whole force of this beautiful passage is disordered by the introduction—the misplacing, at least, of the following line, with which the sentence concludes :

Who durst defy th' Omnipotent to arms.

The proper position of this line, as a member of the former sentence, is evidently between "Him," and "the Almighty Power," &c., and would there render the whole sentence more full and expressive : but in its original position it has the contrary effect—it embarrasses and disjoins it, and, like every thing that is arbitrarily dragged in after a sentence is complete, takes away from its strength and beauty. Besides, instead of producing that listening pause,—that final, that decisive rest on the ear betwixt one sentence and another,—betwixt what has been said and what is to be said ;—instead of preparing the mind for what follows, it clogs the ideas, occasions an unpleasant chasm in the attention, by forcing the reflection to recur to what has been said before, and thus necessarily weakens the conception of the whole. This will happen to every one in reading the sentence in question when connected with the line,

Who durst defy th' Omnipotent to arms,
as the idea must naturally go back to
Him the Almighty Power, &c.

without which it must appear a mistimed exclamation, or altogether incomprehensible.

But even without this objection there is still a less one, which, in my opinion, would be fatal to the structure of the sentence, admitting the arrangement in other respects : the distance of the relative "who" from its antecedent "him." The antecedent is here the first word in the sentence ; and the relative, instead of being placed immediately after it, or as soon after as possible, is reserved till the sense and sentence is complete without

either it or its attendant member, unless indeed in the position before pointed out : and could we not trace their connection by a decision of the sense, it would be difficult to do it by any other means. Yet all this difficulty would have been avoided had the sentence been arranged in the following simple order :

Him who durst thus defy
Th' Omnipotent to arms, th' Almighty
Power
Hurl'd headlong flaming from th' ethereal
sky,

With hideous ruin and combustion, down
To bottomless perdition, there to dwell
In adamant chains and penal fire.

By this construction the relation of the members is preserved, the close possesses propriety and strength, and the mind comes to the end of the sense with the cadence of the period. M. N.

Poplar, Jan. 13, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I once questioned a learned friend whose name will be revered as long as classical learning is deemed an object of liberal pursuit among men, whether any commentator on our immortal bard, had explained to his satisfaction an expression he puts into the mouth of Beatrice in Much Ado about nothing.

Don John incensed me to slander the Lady Hero.

He answered in the negative. It is evident from the context that *incense*, to make angry, could not be the idea the poet meant to convey. Now there is no use in many parts of the North of England, and in Nottinghamshire in particular, a word which I conjecture he used, and which in its signification is perfectly adapted to express the manner in which a prince might be supposed to influence his low companions. The word I mean is *insense*, to instruct, or put in the head of any one : as for instance, the judge is said to *insense* the jury how to bring in their verdict : or, as a Nottingham man would say, 'Mr. Pitt *insensed* his majority to vote against the abolition of the slave-trade, while he endeavoured to preserve some appearance of consistency by sitting in the minority.' It appears to me that *incense* in its ordinary meaning has no sort of congruity with the relative situations of the two characters : but if any reader of your valuable Miscellany can propose a more eligible reading, I shall be happy to see it. M. M.

Wakefield, Oct. 25, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
WISHING to give as much publicity to the receipts which you will find in the first page of the enclosed Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette, as their utility seems to deserve, and not knowing how that can be more effectually done than by their appearing in your excellent and widely circulating publication, I transmit them to you for that purpose, should you approve of inserting them. As they appear in a newspaper printed at Calcutta, they might not perhaps come to your knowledge by any other channel.

Your constant reader, R. E. R.*
 Calcutta, October 1805.

To FRANCIS HORSLEY, Esq., Superintendent of the Honourable Company's Press.

SIR,
 I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, by order of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, Mr. Palmer's tried and approved processes for preparing lime juice, limes, and sour-kraut, &c., for preservation at sea.

To render these processes more generally known and extensively useful, it is the pleasure of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council that they be published in three successive Gazettes.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRAN. BALFOUR.

2d Member Med. Board.

Fort William Medical Board Office,

September 10, 1805.

THE PROCESS FOR PRESERVING LIME-JUICE.

The limes come in between the latter end of Oct. and the middle of Nov., and as they arrive successively, the juice is to be squeezed into gomehs, holding about one maund and a half, and in the evening poured into large casks or pipes, from which rum, brandy, or Madeira, has been lately taken out. But before the juice be poured out of the gomehs into these

* We are much obliged to this Correspondent for his communication, and beg to observe to all our Asiatic readers, that communications from that part of the world will always be treated with distinction. These processes are not applicable to every climate, however important they may be deemed in India; yet we cheerfully give place to them, with a view to encourage communications of the same useful and practical nature from other parts of the world.—EDITOR.

MONTHLY MAG., No. 1.3.

casks in which it is to be collected for purification, a red-hot iron bar, about eight inches long, four inches broad, and two inches thick, having an iron chain fixed to it by a hook, must be twice quenched in it, turning it equally round on all sides.

When the cask in which the juice is collected in this manner is nearly full, put into it for every maund or ten gallons of juice, half a gallon of Bengal rum full-proof; and it will then settle and clarify itself by the beginning of December; when it may be drawn off for use, either into small casks or bottles.

THE PROCESS FOR PRESERVING LIMES.

THE limes are in their highest perfection in the month of December, and five hundred being put into a well-dried fifteen gallon keg, will fill about one-half. The remaining part is then to be completely filled up with lime-juice that has settled and clarified itself in the cask as now described.

The keg being thus filled with lime juice, is to be slightly bunged up the first day, but the next day is to be completely secured against the admission of air.

In about one month the kegs will be found to want about two bottles of juice, which has been soaked up. This deficiency is to be supplied by means of a small tapering pointed funnel introduced by boring a hole with a gimlet an inch from the bung; which being closed again, the keg is then ready for sea. But whether at sea or on land, it will be necessary to fill it up again in the same way.

These kegs must have eight strong new hoops; and being prepared in this manner, the limes are warranted to keep twelve months and longer in high preservation.

With about forty men I have squeezed out eleven maunds of juice in the day; but great care must be taken that no water be put into it, otherwise it will be vapid and cloudy.

THE PROCESS OF MAKING SOUR-KRAUT.

IN the month of February, when the cabbages are in high order, take those of the closest texture, firm and fresh from the earth. They are then to be cut the same day into shreds or slices about an inch thick, and opened a little to receive the salt, if the cabbages be of a very close texture. Being all well sprinkled over and rubbed with salt, they must remain in this state on the salting-table for twenty-four hours, in which interval they must be four or five times turned over, that the salt may take an equal effect upon all.

On the second day the cabbage is taken from the salting-table, and put into a tub, or a pipe or punchion, cut through in the middle; and being well pressed down, the pickle, which consists of one gallon of white salt to two gallons of water, must be poured upon it

in a boiling state, so as to fill up and pervade the whole; and care must be taken to keep the uppermost part well covered with it whilst it is hot.

On the third day, when it will have sunk about one-third in the pickling tub, the cabbage is taken out and put cold into casks containing each about fifteen gallons, and being well pressed down, and filled up within three inches of the top, one gallon of vinegar, and an equal quantity of lime-juice, with two ounces of carraway seeds, four of cassia or cinnamon, and four of allspice, is poured cold into each cask. The cask is then filled up completely with some of the cold pickle taken from the pickling tub; after which the bung is put in loosely for a day, and then finally secured against the admission of air.

If it should be necessary to fill up the ullage after two or three months, it must be done with cold pickle.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REPORT of the CHAIRMAN and COURT of DIRECTORS of the SIERRA LEONE COMPANY, respecting the PROGRESS, STATE, and PROSPECTS, of the COLONY of SIERRA LEONE.

[Continued from p. 318 of our last Number]

II. *Obstructions to the Progress of the Settlement.*

IT appears from the preceding history, that the colony, in the few first years after its establishment, made some progress, in spite even of the war with France, and of the want of an efficient government; and that it acquired the respect and confidence of the natives, many of whom courted its friendship; but that the radical defect of the want of a sufficient power in the Government created difficulties, of which it is not easy to calculate the extent, and with which, as no remedy was applied before October 1800, the colony may be considered as having had to struggle almost until the present period.

This weakness in the colonial government has led to two insurrections. It has tended to lower the Company in the eyes of the natives, and thus to invite the attack on the settlement: it has encouraged the growth of immorality: it has retarded the progress of industry, cultivation, and civilization; and has made Europeans unwilling to enter into the Company's employ. Those who have held the principal situations at Sierra Leone have been compelled to give their chief attention to the redress of evils, the growth of which

ought to have been prevented; and instead of being employed in adapting laws to the state of the settlement, and in devising measures for its benefit, they have been occupied in the preservation of its peace, and even of their very existence.

This defect has been done away by obtaining a charter of justice,* as well as a force which has been adequate to the maintenance of the internal order of the settlement. Many of the evils, however, which are to be traced to this cause, still exist, and can only be gradually removed.

The Directors will now proceed to enumerate the various other causes which appear to them to have obstructed the advancement of the settlement.

A second obstacle to its progress (an evil arising partly out of that which has been recently described, though requiring separate consideration,) has been the unfavourable character of the Nova Scotia colonists. Forty or fifty heads of families have conducted themselves in an exemplary manner, and a few individuals have shewn an extraordinary degree of zeal for the maintenance of good order. A large portion of them, however, have proved to be idle, turbulent, and unreasonable; and there have been among them a few desperate and designing individuals, who, though as ignorant as the others, have been allowed to take the lead. The assumption of the supreme power had long been the object of these individuals; and the neighbouring natives, especially one or two of the more unprincipled chiefs, had been courted by them, with a view of effecting the overthrow of the European influence in the colony. The power of this Nova Scotian party was broken at the time of the late insurrection, when, as has been already noticed, several of them were killed in the conflict, three were executed, and many more were banished. A large portion of the more unprincipled Nova Scotians have lately been removed

* The Charter creates the Company's settlement an independent colony; authorizes the Directors to make laws not repugnant to those of England; and to appoint a governor and council, who have a similar power of making laws, subject to the revision of the Court of Directors. It places the criminal jurisdiction in the hands of the governor and council; but it appoints a mayor's court for the determination of civil suits, and a court of requests for the recovery of small debts. It gives, both in civil and criminal cases, the right of trial by jury.

from Freetown by other causes. The internal peace of the settlement is therefore no longer endangered by the number of disaffected Nova Scotians. The character of the Maroons is now become a subject of more importance; for the male adults among the Maroons are full as numerous as the remaining male adults of the other class of settlers.

A third obstacle to the progress of the colony has been the insufficiency of its force to check the incroachments, or discourage the aggression, of the neighbouring natives. The only natives who come into immediate contact with the colony, are those of the Timmaney nation, from whom the lands occupied by the Company were originally purchased; and whose country is of small extent, and thinly peopled. The Timmaneys have the general character of being remarkably indolent, faithless, and ferocious; and their chiefs, who were also the principals in the late attack on the settlement, have proved to be rapacious, drunken, and deceitful; easily imposed upon by artifice and misrepresentation, and ready to promote any design, however flagitious, which promised to gratify their avarice or their passions.

Under these circumstances the want of a force adequate to the protection of the colony led to many injurious effects. It produced a sense of insecurity, which was every way unfavourable to the promotion of industry. It fostered a disposition in the Timmaney chiefs to harass the colony with perpetual though groundless disputes, and to prefer unreasonable demands, which it was not always safe to refuse. It encouraged them likewise to encroach on the Company's territory, and to interrupt the progress of cultivation, by assuming a right (which nothing but the weak state of the colony would have induced an acquiescence in for a moment,) of commanding the free-labourers belonging to other nations, who were employed on the farms of Sierra Leone, to quit the colony, on pain of being seized and sold as slaves; and it at length tempted them, when a large accession of force had left no hope of a compliance with their extravagant claims, to attempt seizing by surprise the yet unfinished fort, and extirpating the colony.

It may be proper to observe in this place, that the late attack on the settlement is the only act of hostility on the part of the natives which the colony has

yet experienced. No subject of dispute previously existed, so that it is not easy to state the real cause of this aggression; but it is not improbable that the measures taken for the defence and security of the colony were represented by the Company's enemies to be indications of a design to deprive the natives of their territory; and that the fears and jealousies thus instilled had united, with the hope of plunder, to produce the attempt to destroy the colony. Since the same causes will continue to operate, and since a party has been excited to make war upon the settlement, it is to be apprehended that the seeds of future hostility may have been sown, and that a temporary combination may be formed against the company. If, however, a sufficient fort were erected, such a combination would be of small moment, and probably of short duration.

The chiefs of all the other neighbouring nations have hitherto manifested a friendly disposition to the Company, and several are much attached to it, as appears from the circumstance of some of them having sent a number of men to its assistance, soon after the rumour of the war had reached them, and of others having promised aid, should it be deemed necessary.

Fourthly. The climate of Sierra Leone has presented another difficulty with which the Company has had to contend. It has, however, proved quite as healthy as was expected. It is true that the first British adventurers suffered greatly by sickness, and that a large proportion of them died; but the chief sufferers were men of the lower class.

Of the principal servants of the Company who first went out, very few lost their lives. It may be inferred from this fact, that, supposing any great mortality to take place at Sierra Leone, it may almost invariably be referred to want of accommodations, to a general inattention to health, or to excessive exertions, rather than to any insurmountable obstacle to the preservation of life which is created by the climate. The European deaths at Sierra Leone will be found to have been very few, if those which happened a few months after the first settlement of the place, and those which followed the capture of the colony by the French, and those also which were occasioned by the late attack of the natives, are excluded from the account. It may be affirmed, that, generally speaking, not more than about one

white servant of the Company has died in the colony in each two years, or, at most, about two servants in three years, out of the twenty, twenty-five, or thirty white-servants who have been usually resident.

Out of about fifty soldiers, however, who lately were sent thither from Goree, the Governor and Council observe, not without some surprize as well as concern, that no less than ten died within six months after their arrival, and that five women and two children also died. But the Governor and Council state, that the men were, with only one exception, much given to liquor; and that no small part of the corps to which they belonged had been formed from the invalids of other regiments.

On the whole it seems reasonable to assume, that although the climate of Sierra Leone is equal in point of healthiness to that of the West Indies, and although British subjects are not likely to be deterred by it from migrating thither, it must be extremely desirable to limit as much as possible the number of British troops on such a station.

Fifthly. Another obstacle to the progress of the colony has been the inexperience of the conductors of it in the earlier period of the undertaking; but a maturer, and therefore a better judgment, upon almost all points may now be supposed to be exercised. The Directors have no hesitation to admit, that the knowledge obtained by their experience has enabled them to correct their ideas on many points, on which in the outset of the establishment they could form no precise judgment.

Sixthly. Another obstacle, which has been already briefly noticed, has been the too great limitation of the Company's establishment, especially since the year 1794. It has seldom had in its employment in the colony a number of persons sufficient for the various duties of an infant settlement; and the salaries which it has given have scarcely been sufficient to reward the heavy labour and the meritorious services of many of those whom it has placed in the higher situations.

This topic will again be touched upon in speaking of the expence of maintaining, in the time to come, a sufficient establishment, and of giving due encouragement to the settlement.

Seventhly. The war has injured the Company's affairs in many important respects; namely, by interrupting the communication between this country and the

colony, and preventing the regular arrival of intelligence; by causing a frequent disassortment of the trade-goods in the settlement, and an occasional scarcity of the supplies necessary for the colonial consumption; by creating an opinion of the insecurity of the place, and thus indisposing persons in Great Britain to enter into the Company's service; by augmenting the price of British articles at Sierra Leone, and thus exciting discontent both among the colonists and the natives, who imputed the rise in the cost of European goods to the avarice of the Company; by causing much expence in arming vessels, and in providing for military defence; by exposing in a remarkable degree the African coast to the men of war and privateers of the enemy, and thus occasioning the capture of many valuable cargoes belonging to the Sierra Leone Company, and some of which it was not possible to insure; by often calling the attention of the colony from its ordinary pursuits to the duty of providing against an apprehended attack; and by leading, in the year 1794, to the capture and destruction of the settlement.

Eighthly. The obstacles which the slave-trade has presented, and which it still offers, to the progress of the settlement, are of the following kind:

It creates a strong and active interest in Africa, which is opposed to that of the Sierra Leone Company, and is industriously employed in misrepresenting their designs, and exciting jealousy in every quarter. To this cause may be traced much of the ill-will, and consequent hostility, of the natives, and of the turbulence and insubordination of the colonists. It renders the European traders in particular the natural enemies of the Company. It supplies the chiefs with the means of acquiring British articles, without their being at the trouble of collecting produce, or cultivating the soil. It interests the leading men in the maintenance of those superstitious practices, which, while they form a great obstacle to civilization, are, on the coast, the main-source from which the slave-trade obtains its victims. It gives to the slave-factories a great superiority over the Company, even in the traffic of produce, inasmuch as they are able to conduct a trade in both produce and slaves at nearly the same expence at which a trade in produce alone can be carried on. It affords to the slave-factor an advantage in respect to the means of recovering debts for

for produce; for he has only to seize and sell his debtor, or the family, or even townsmen of his debtor, in order to secure himself against loss: he can therefore generally gain some preference over the Company, by affording a larger credit to the natives. The slave-trade also renders the Africans, especially those who live near the coast, drunken, idle, and ferocious; and by the high profits which it presents, it has tempted some settlers at Sierra Leone, and even a few individuals who had gone out in the Company's employ, either to embark in the service of slave-factories, or to enter on their own account into that traffic.

The obstacles to the progress of the colony which have now been enumerated are the following:

1st., and chiefly, The want of a sufficient power and authority in the Government.

2. The unfavourable character of the Nova Scotians.

3. The insufficiency of its force to check the encroachments or discourage the aggressions of the neighbouring natives.

4. The climate.

5. The inexperience of the conductors of the undertaking in the early period of the settlement.

6. The too great limitation of the Company's establishment.

7. The war.

8. The slave-trade.

Many of these obstacles may now be said to have ceased. The slave trade still opposes its influence. The climate also, though constantly improving, will continue to be unfavourable to those Europeans who are negligent of their health. Some of the Timmaneys, moreover, may be expected to continue to form designs against the colony, so long as the idea of its insecurity remains. The character of the Nova-Scotians, supposing the Government to be strong, may be expected to improve, as may also that of the Maroons; who, on the contrary, if the ruling power should be weak, will possess a very dangerous influence.

On the whole, it appears, that the full establishment of the authority and power of the Governor and Council, together with the erection of a fort, and the maintenance of a force sufficient to secure the colony from any attempts of the Timmaneys, are the points on which the hopes of the success of the undertaking must prin-

cipally rest. Unless the colony is likely to be rendered permanently safe, the Directors are of opinion that it ought to be relinquished.

It is indeed obvious, that the slow progress of African civilization in general is to be ascribed to the insecurity both of persons and property on that continent.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS made during a TOUR through the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

NO. VIII.

[Continued from p. 298 of our last Number.]

IF you have inserted my preceding letters, your readers will have observed that I have compelled them to submit to the drudgery not only of accompanying me through my journey, but of attending to those reflections which arose in my mind as I went along, and sometimes even to those suggestions which presented themselves when copying from my journal.

As the situation and circumstances of our respective countries may shortly render the transmission of letters from hence to England improper, it may be expected by some that I should take a view of the causes which have effected this alteration; but this I deem improper. With the immense majority of my fellow citizens, I place the most implicit confidence in the virtues, talents, and energies, of our public servants. Chosen by ourselves, and tried by time, we can appreciate their worth and estimate their exertions. Should then the unprofitable contest arise, of which nation can do the other the most harm, all I shall say is, that if an idea prevails in England that we are not one united people, that one firm sentiment does not on that subject pervade the whole of this vast republic, and that one mind does not determine this people to suffer every calamity which war may inflict, rather than submit to continued injustice, the error is unfortunate, and may prove fatal.

This observation being made, I shall proceed to state, that we left the Harp, at the foot of Mount Dallas, at six o'clock in the morning of the 25th of April. Presently the adjoining, and almost every where surrounding hills, became capped with clouds, and various and diversified storms floated across the different valleys.

It

It is six miles from the foot of Mount Dallas to Bedford. As we approached the town, the barren mountains retreated from the sides of the road, and the Juniata became skirted with wide and rich meadows. We crossed this river on a good strong bridge, about a mile east of Bedford, and enjoyed a beautiful scenery. The town is situated in a very rich bottom, and the first settler's house is yet standing near the foot of the bridge, and appears to be strong, convenient, and comfortable.

This little town was long a frontier, and consequently fortified; yet it frequently suffered severely by Indian inroads, previous to the treaty of peace in 1783, between the United States and the King of Great Britain and his allies.

Bedford contains about fifty houses, some of which are handsomely built with brick. These houses are supplied with water by wooden pipes, which conduct it from a reservoir in the center of the town. Lots are 240 feet deep, and 60 wide, and sell for about fifty pounds currency each: the adjoining land sells from ten to thirty dollars an acre.

As the day was unpromising, and a meeting of the county-magistrates was to be held at the tavern at which we put up, we proceeded no further, but dined off boiled chickens, roast loin of veal with egg sauce, roast beef, ham, potatoes, cabbages, &c., for which we paid half a dollar each; and the next morning started for Somerset, thirty-four miles west of Bedford. The road was good, though mountainous, and occasionally we saw good land, though generally speaking it was very bad. This road had not been laid out more than five years; but in consequence of the number of emigrants who pass along it, it is everywhere studded with paltry taverns, such as in England would be called hedge-ale-houses; for it may be observed, few emigrants require more of taverns than whiskey, cyder, and bread, for themselves, and corn for their horses, providing themselves with all the other necessities for the journey. The consequence of meeting so many taverns was, that we found none good. We stopped, expecting to dine, at about twenty miles from Bedford; but bread and cyder were all we could procure, at least all we deemed eatable or drinkable: these however were very good.

After this refreshment we ascended the summit of the far famed and majestic Alleghany, the highest point of land in the

United States, from whence the waters run east and west. In its vicinity we saw the effects of those dreadful hurricanes which so frequently afflict these lofty regions, and bid sometimes defiance to the utmost speed of the traveller to escape them. We saw many large trees lying uprooted, and by acres together they lay in horrible confusion, or stripped of their limbs, and covered with a long grey coat of moss, and give a complete idea of destruction and desolation. The vicissitudes of weather are here wonderfully frequent: it is even said no man has ever passed the Alleghany without a storm. As it was very fine when we approached its summit, confident in our own good luck, we expected to form an exception to the rule; but hope is delusive; and before we had fairly passed, we experienced almost every possible variety of weather. Now the snow beat in our faces, and the cold was intense; soon the sun shone so as to render a great coat uncomfortable; then the wind whistled through the forest, and the hail beat most unmercifully in our faces; anon succeeded a shower of rain, which drove us into a good tavern at Somerset; where I at least was heartily rejoiced to see a handsomely papered and carpeted room, a large fire, and a good bottle of old Madeira.

We had this day passed about twenty emigrants for Ohio. These were all Germans, lately arrived on this continent, one of whom could speak English. He said they were going to purchase of Dr. Miller. This is a celebrated German, who arrived in the United States about the close of the year 1802, and purchased a large tract in Ohio. Since that period two or three hundred of his countrymen have followed him, to whom he sells his land, I am told, on the following terms, viz., ten dollars an acre; but they pay him nothing during the first three years, and afterwards the balance is payable in seven annual instalments. This is an enormous profit, for he paid the United States only at the usual rate of two dollars an acre, payable in four years. The Doctor seems to know how to make a fortune of his countrymen. I believe he is from Anspach, and has considerable connections there, who forward emigrants to America, and thus promote his views here. I remain, Sir, your's, &c.

R. DINMORE.

Alexandria, 24th Dec., 1805.

For the Monthly Magazine.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES of RUSSIAN ARTISTS of the last, and the Beginning of the present CENTURY.

PAINTERS.

MATWEJEW, a portrait-painter, was indebted for all his fortune to the Emperor Peter the Great, who even discovered the talent he possessed. Being one day in the church of St. Sophia at Nowogorod, he perceived a little boy who had his eye fixed stedfastly upon him, and was engaged in taking his portrait on a piece of paper. The Emperor was curious to learn who he was : when the service was over, he sent for him, and asked what he had been doing. "I have heard so many excellent things of you, (replied the child,) that I resolved to draw your portrait, that I might have your image constantly before my eyes." Peter, conceiving that he possessed talents for painting, asked him if he was inclined to learn to draw? Matwejew answered, that it was for this profession he was destined. The Emperor then sent him to Holland. It is not known who was his master ; but he became in time a very skilful portrait-painter. His most esteemed works are, the portrait of Peter the Great, which is said to be the best likeness ever taken of that great man ; the portrait of the Empress Anne, as large as life ; his own portrait, and that of his wife. Matwejew was born in 1704 ; he set out on his travels in 1719, and returned to his native country in 1732.

Nicklin, a portrait-painter, was sent by Peter the Great to Italy, where he prosecuted his studies. From that country he went to Paris, where he practised some time under Largillières. There are several portraits by him, among which that of Baron Gregorewitsch Stroganow is most highly esteemed.

Gabriel Kossow, an historical painter. He studied under Valeriani, and was employed in 1762 at the Academy of Arts at St. Petersburg. Among his performances that representing Zephyrus and Flora is particularly distinguished. It is in the collection of Count Bruce. There are also several Holy Families, and a St. Peter by him. His allegorical designs and his ornaments were what he was most esteemed for. He died in 1791.

Anthony Losenko, a history-painter, was admitted in 1759 into the Academy of Arts, who sent him to Italy and France, where he exercised his talents. His sketches are in great request. His most admired pieces are, the portrait of the

Princess Potozka, and the Parting of Hector and Andromache. After being appointed Director of the Academy of Arts, he died in 1773.

Peter Sokolow, another history-painter, possessed great talents ; but for want of knowing the bent of his own genius, he confined himself principally to imitations of the manner of Pompeo Battoni, to which it was adapted perhaps the least of any. He died in 1791.

Matwej Putschinin. Two of his pieces, the Resurrection of Jesus Christ, and Alexander's Visit to Diogenes, laid the foundation of great hopes, which however were not realized. As he exerted himself to establish a manufacture of tapestry, all his time was sacrificed to that object. He died in 1797, at a very advanced age.

Ritt, a miniature-painter, was a pupil of the Academy of Petersburg. He afterwards went to Paris. On his return to St. Petersburg he principally employed himself in painting portraits. He died in 1799.

Wassili Rotschew, adjunct professor of painting. On his return from Rome he exhibited his best picture, Androcles concealing himself from the Lion. His infirm health prevented him from engaging in works of magnitude. He died in 1803.

ARCHITECTS.

During the first half of the 18th century Petersburg had only foreign architects. After that period the Russians began to tread in their steps, and to form themselves in that art.

Andrew Grassini superintended the erection of the fort of St. Peter and St. Paul, and of all the other palaces and buildings in the vicinity of the city. He was likewise the architect of almost all that part of Petersburg called Wassili Ostrog.

Maderni directed the construction of Isaac's church in 1717.

Jeropkin had, in 1730, the management of the edifices in Wassili Ostrog, in the place of Grassini. The church of the Blessed Virgin of Casan is likewise thought to have been by him.

Michael Semzow was the architect of the churches of St. Simcow and of the Prophetess Anne at Petersburg.

Wassili Bafchenow was a pupil of the Academy of Moscow, by whom he was sent to travel in foreign countries. On his return in 1765 he was nominated academician. He projected a plan for rebuilding the palace of Kremlin at Moscow. He likewise erected the palace of Zoritzin in the Gothic taste ; but this structure

was soon afterwards demolished by the command of the Empress Catherine II. During the reign of Paul I. he was appointed Vice-President of the Academy of Arts; and died in 1798.

Alexander Kakorinow entered in 1758 into the Academy. He was at that time engaged in projecting plans for the new building for the Academy, which is still considered as a master-piece of modern architecture. He was afterwards chosen director of the Academy; and died in 1791.

Fedor Wolkow was distinguished at a very early age by the rapid progress which he made in the arts of design. He then went to Paris, where he assisted the architect Dewailly in finishing the Odeon. His ardent imagination, and the quickness of his conception, caused him in some instances to neglect details. On his return to his native country he was employed in the erection of various buildings, such as salt-warehouses, distilleries, orangeries, and several wings of the Tauridan palace. He furnished Prince Potemkin with numerous plans, but they were not executed. At a more advanced age Wolkow had frequent fits of despondency, which impaired his health to such a degree, that he died of a consumption in 1803.

Jarri Felten was for a long time engaged at the Office of Architecture. He was likewise employed in the erection of a winter-palace; and finished the grand facade of the Academy. The great staircase of that structure, which is also of his invention, obtained him the reputation of a great architect. He fulfilled for several years the functions of a director of the Academy; but finding his strength inadequate to the discharge of his official duties, he requested his dismissal, and died in 1801.

Alexei Iwanow, after his return from Rome, passed the greatest part of his time at the Academy. He projected several plans, which he was incapable of executing himself on account of his infirm health. He died in 1802.

STATUARY.

Michael K. slowik j. professor of sculpture, distinguished himself for the grandeur and boldness of his performances. He executed a statue of Prince Suwarrow; a Sampson, which embellishes the grand cascade at Peterhoff; and several bas-reliefs for the Academy of Medicine. He died in 1802.

ENGRAVERS.

Jewgrass Tichemessow engraved the portraits of Peter I. and the Empress Eliza-

beth. These engravings are distinguished for their delicacy and finish.

Gawril Skorodamow resided many years in England, where he enjoyed a great reputation. His most esteemed works are his allegorical figures. He died in 1792.

Iwan Bersenew, a pensioner of the Academy. By the rapidity of his progress he exceeded all expectation. During his residence at Paris he was engaged in the engravings for the palace of Orleans. He died in 1778, at an advanced age.

MEDALIST.

Jemen Wassiliew formed himself principally at Paris. On his return to his native country he had the direction of one of the classes of the Academy. He principally distinguished himself by medals, the subjects of which were taken from the history of Russia. Among his pupils was Samoilow Abrejew. This artist died in 1798.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CRITICAL SURVEY of LESSING'S WORKS.

(For particulars of his life, see vol. 19, p. 569, and vol. 20, p. 38.)

THE first collection of Lessing's comedies contained five pieces, of which the composition had been undertaken in the following order:—The Young Author, 1747; The Woman Hater, 1748; The Mock Jews, 1749; The Free-Thinker, 1749; and The Treasure, 1750. Of each in its turn.

Chrysfander, a merchant, has given a university-education to his son Damis, whom he is desirous of marrying to his ward, a young lady of great expectations. Juliana, grateful to Chrysfander for many years of care and protection, conceals her partiality for Valerio, and intends to acquiesce in the wishes of her benefactor. The pedantic absurdities and egregious vanity of Damis, the young author, are contrasted with the gentlemanly propriety of Valerio, and occasion hesitation in Juliana. News arrives that a law-suit involving the larger part of her fortune has terminated to her prejudice. This renders Chrysfander indifferent to the match for his son; and on Valerio's offering to discharge all the depending claims for the board and education of Juliana, she is by common consent transferred to the man of her preference. The supposed termination of the law-suit was a trick devised by the servants of the lovers: she had gained her cause, she retains her fortune.

The general execution of this play bears

bears much resemblance to that of the rimed comedies of the French: the nomenclature of the characters; the valet and foubrette; the chastity and propriety of dialogue; the narrow range of emotion, which, if above annoy, is below interest, and seldom breaks loose into laughter or tears; assimilate its structure to the Parisian imitations of Terence. The character of Damis alone has nothing of the French school; it constitutes the prominent merit of the piece; it is drawn with much humour, but is a personage so wholly in obsolete German college-nature, that it is no longer played with effect. It is consulted as we consult the characters of Bishop Hall for portraits of our forefathers.

A fragment of one scene follows. Lisette is endeavouring to deter Damis from pursuing Juliana with his addresses.

"Lisette. She is rather weak.

"Damis. No matter.

"L. She is quarrelsome.

"D. No matter.

"L. She is vain, very vain, dresty to a degree.

"D. No matter."

"L. She is extravagant, and nothing of a manager.

"D. Mighty well.

"L. She will be always giving entertainments, and living away in style; and I should not wonder if in a few years the whole of what she brings—

"D. Mighty well.

"L. A large family I dare say she'll have; her mother, if she had lived, would have been a great breeder.

"D. That is the proper duty of the sex.

"L. And I am not quite so clear that she'll choose them all of the same stock.

"D. A good wife I do not expect. If I can't have a very good, I'd rather have a very bad one. An every-day woman, neither cold nor warm, nor this nor that, is not fit for a man of letters. Who will trouble themselves about her when he is dead? and yet his whole household should be coheirs of his immortality. If I can't have a wife who will assert a place in a future dissertation *De bonis Eruditorum Uxoribus*, let me at least have one who will not escape a writer *De malis Eruditorum Uxoribus*. Any thing but obscurity, any thing but mediocrity."

The Woman-Hater describes a surly old gentleman, who, having had three bad wives, is very strenuous in opposing his son's disposition to marry Hilaria. Valerio comes to solicit his father's consent,

and brings with him Lelio, the pretended brother of the lady to whom he is attached. Lelio humours the old man's prejudices with dexterity, and decidedly gains on his affection. At length it appears that Lelio is the disguised Hilaria, and the father agrees to the union. An under-plot unites the sister of Valerio to Leander.

This comedy is feeble in the closet; the situations are more stimulant than the dialogue; its theatrical success was favoured by the effect of what is called a breeches-figure, an actress in man's attire. The scene in which Solbist comes on the part of Leander to solicit the hand of Laura, is a curious record of those obsolete usages of the Germans, when the same marriage-broker was employed by a whole town to bring on matches, without the awkwardness of personal explanation.

The Mock-Jews is a short after-piece. A German baron, returning home from Pymont with his daughter, has been stopped by two bearded footpads in the neighbourhood of his seat, and rescued from robbery, perhaps from murder, by a gentleman and his servant, who were passing on horseback. He brings his deliverer to the house, and begins to think of offering him his daughter. He inveighs against the Jewish footpads and the Jewish people. The stranger gradually detects in the Baron's Christian household the two robbers, and finds upon them their false beards: but his own claims upon the baron's gratitude are all defeated by the discovery that he is himself a Jew. There is humour in this farce, and its bearing favours the cause of toleration and prejudice; but the solution is imperfect: love-affairs on the theatre should terminate tragically, or successfully.

The Free-Thinker is a comedy in five acts.—Lisidor, a widower who has retired from trade, can liberally endow his two daughters. He is desirous of marrying the elder to Adrast, the son of his late friend, a handsome, clever, and accomplished young man, who has travelled, who has been rakish, and who has incumbered his minute inheritance with debts. He is desirous of marrying the younger to Theophan, a young clergyman, of exquisite respectability, and liberal expectations. Adrast is a free-thinker, a priest-hater, and views the mild orderly virtue of Theophan with contempt and with mistrust: he snatches from Theophan the affections of Juliana, and seems to prepare for him every mortification. Theophan is desirous of winning the reluctant friendship of Adrast.

Adraft. His uncle Araspes, who has pecuniary claims on the spendthrift, arrives: Theophan intercepts the demand, and generously destroys a bond, the exaction of which might have ruined the credit of his rival. Adraft has been attempting to borrow money with a view to satisfy Araspes: Theophan secretly offers a security, without which the loan would have been refused. These noble proceedings subdue the prejudices of the infidel: he throws himself with grateful admiration round the neck of the priest. This may be called the ethic plot of the play; that part of the fable which hinges on the contrast of character. It is in this respect faulty, that the prejudices of Adraft are too strong and inexorable for a man of so many virtues: with a mistrust so rooted and so vile, he is unworthy of the eventual attainment of all his wishes. The dramatic plot is more ingenious. Theophan has insensibly attached himself to Henrietta, whom the father intended for Adraft; and the two sisters, by defending against each other their respective suitors, have become desirous of an interchange of lovers. Much delicate embarrassment arises from this situation of the quartetto. Theophan having made his offer and been accepted, shuns from honour to recede; the woman from modesty. At length Adraft cuts the knot, by applying to the engaged Juliana. Lisder consents to the new distribution of his daughters, and all parties are made happy. Of this comedy the skeleton surpasses the filling-up: the dialogue wants grace, vivacity, and wit: the valers, who caricature the libertinism and religiosity of their respective masters, are coarse episodical personages. To some future dramatists this play is adapted to afford available hints.

The Treasure is modernized from Plautus. It is without a female character, and was so much the more adapted for performance by the Prussian officers in garrison at Leipzig, with whom it was deservedly a favourite piece. The story is not in modern life: but the dialogue is droller, wittier, and more condensed, and the situations more cross and stimulant, than in any original comedy of Lessing's. The reader is conscious of a higher inspiration.

To the second collection of Lessing's comedies was superadded Minna von Barnhelm, the finished work of a maturer writer: it succeeded on the London theatre under the title of the Baroness of Buchtal, and is too well known to require analysis here. The sentimental drama was

least unnatural to Lessing's bent and force.

The epigrams and connected dissertations fill four duodecimos. We have already given in our 8th volume, p. 808, a translation of the more prominent: they are chiefly modernized from Martial; a few are composed in Latin.

Remarks on the Epigram, and on the leading Epigrammatists, form critical disquisitions of high value. The word epigram originally meant an inscription, and has gradually been applied to those poems which by their apt brevity are formed for inscriptions. Lessing contends, that for an epigram to be a complete and independent work of art, it ought to define the monument as well as the superscription, and not to entrust this definition to the title. He agrees therefore with Vavaler, that the epigram should consist of two parts, *expositio rei*, and *conclusio epigrammatis*, and approves that structure which is observed in the following distich:

Infelix Dido! nulli bene nupta marito:
Hoc pereunte fugis! hoc fugiente peris!

Here Dido is given as an instance of matrimonial misfortune, and the peculiarity of her fate is described with pointed precision: the first verse is as it were the statue, and the second the inscription. He disapproves, on the contrary, those epigrams where the exposition is wanting, as in the following instance, which would lose all its effect unless superscribed.

On a Woody Island.

Hic Cytherea tuo poteras cum Marte jacere,
Vulcanus prohibetur aquis, Sol pellitur umbris.

And he disapproves still more those epigrams where the conclusion, the acumen, or point, is wanting, which is often the case with those in the Greek Anthology. See for instance *Αγρον Μυροφάρμα*, &c., L. ii., c. 7, ep. 3.; and also in Martial's *De pratoricia folium mihi Paulle*, &c.

To the general matter succeeds a chapter on Catullus, in which several of his epigrammatic compositions are criticised. A longer commentary is allotted to Martial: a few words to the Priapeia: and many to the Greek Anthology. There is no department of literature in which Lessing appears to greater advantage than in the critical. The delicacy of his taste, the reasonableness of his judgments, the sagacity of his conjectures, and the erudition of his illustrations, are alike praiseworthy; but he wants the imagination, the invention, the vehemence, which are requisite

requisite in works of art wholly original. He criticises so well, one is anxious he should create ; but from his creations one is far recalling him to his criticism.

Odes, fragments of didactic poetry, rimed fables, succeed. One by way of sample :

The Eagle and the Owl.

Thus with Minerva's bird Jove's eagle strove :
 "Vile native of the dark, why here above ?"
 "Gentler, I beg—joint tenants of the sky
 We're both—are you a holier bird than I ?"
 The eagle said, "We're both in heaven,
 'tis true,
 I by my strength of wing ; your goddess lifted you."

Apologies of Lemmius, of Cochlæus, of Cardan, of the anonymous author *Inepti Religiosi*, and of Horace, fill a curious volume. Most of these discussions, which wear the garb of letters, throw light on obscure points of the history of the Reformation, and exhibit command of library, and a curious loneliness of investigation. The display of recondite reading is a common toible of the young learned, because it is presumed to imply a previous exhaustion of good reading. The lover of wisdom can only improve in the company of his peers : the great writers, therefore, not the scarce writers, ought to form the habitual companions of a man of intellect. His natural rank, however, may be asserted in commenting the productions of his inferiors ; and this rank Lessing has asserted in his Apologies, which for clearness and precision of style, for interesting amenity of form, for far-fetched research, and for omnipresent sagacity, are deservedly valued. The artist can testify his skill, whether he is carving marble or stone.

Collections toward a history of the Æsopian fable supply an incomplete, but an erudite mass of materials. Five dissertations follow, which exhaust the theory of fable-writing. They treat of the essence of fable ; of the use of animals ; of the division of fables ; of the method of narration ; and of the use of fables. About ninety original fables are given : these have been translated into English by Mr. Richardson, and printed at York. We shall select two or three.

V. OF THE I. BOOK.

Jupiter and the Horse.

"Father of gods and men, said the horse, as he approached the throne of Jupiter, it is said I am one of the fairest creatures that adorn the world, and vanity

leads me to believe it ; yet might not my form in some respects be improved ?

"What dost thou think could be made better ? Speak, I am willing to learn, said the kind deity, and smiled.

"Perhaps, continued the horse, I should be fleetier if my legs were slimmer and longer ; a slenderer swanny neck would not disfigure me ; a broader breast would strengthen my frame ; and as thou hast destined me to carry thy favourite, man, that saddle which the rider girds upon me might have been created on my back.

"Patience for a moment, replied Jupiter, and with earnest countenance spake the creative word. Life flowed into the dust ; organization spread ; and at once stood before the throne the ugly camel.

"The horse saw, trembled, and shuddered back with abhorrence.

"Here are taller and slimmer legs, said Jove ; here is a long swanny neck ; here is a broader breast ; and a natural saddle on the back. Wilt thou, horse, be refashioned thus ?

"The horse still trembled.

"Go, continued Jupiter, and this once be taught unpunished. To remind thee at times of thy presumption, the new creature shall endure—(Jove cast a preserving glance on the camel)—and never be beheld by thee without a shudder."

V. OF THE II. BOOK.

The Bull and the Calf.

"A strong bull, as he was pressing through a low stable-door, splintered with his horns the upper post. Look, master, said a young calf, I never make such mischief. I should be glad, answered the master, you were able to do it.

"The words of the calf are like those of the priesthood : 'O the mischievous Bayle, how many well-disposed minds he has unsettled and disturbed.' How gladly we would be disturbed, reverend sirs, if you could each become a Bayle."

V. OF THE III. BOOK.

The Sheep and the Swallow.

"A swallow alighted on a sheep to pluck some wool for her nest. The sheep skipped about in displeasure. Why art thou so niggardly to me ? said the swallow ; thou wilt allow the shepherd to shear thee bare, and yet grudge a single lock to my wants. Whence is this ?

"Hence it arises, replied the sheep, that thou knowest not how to take off my wool in so pleasant a manner as the shepherd."

XXX. OF THE III. BOOK.

The Shepherd and the Nightingale.

"Do sing, sweet nightingale, said a shepherd one vernal evening to the silent bird.

"Alas! said the nightingale, the frogs make so much noise, that I lose the very wish to sing. Do you not hear them?"

"Yes, replied the shepherd; but your silence is the cause of my hearing them."

This is one of the most elegant and finished volumes of Lessing's works. In the history of fable-writing his erudition is at home; in the theory, his systematic criticism; and in the fables he exhibits the simple neatness of diction, and the exhaustless variety of invention, which belong to his Greek model.

(*To be continued.*)

*For the Monthly Magazine.*FACTS *relative to the* PRESENT CONDITION *of the* JEWS *in* FRANCE *and* GERMANY.

FOR the last twenty years the State of the Jews has excited much attention in Germany and France; and by turns bigotry and philanthropy have censured or justified them.

The nations of Europe, becoming daily more abased and corrupt, can have no right to reproach the Jews with immorality, and especially with usurious practices. A comparison between them would in many respects turn out to the advantage of the latter, who might say to the Christians, as Jesus Christ did to the Pharisees, "Let him who is free from sin throw the first stone."

If the Jews be a degenerate race, their degeneracy is an effect produced by the crimes of our ancestors, whose descendants must be considered as their accomplices as long as the Jews shall have to complain of civil and political rights being unjustly withheld from them. Since the time of Vespasian their history presents nothing but scenes of sorrow. Fugitives and proscribed in the various countries of the universe where they sought an asylum, they have seen all nations united to annihilate them; and notwithstanding this rancorous enmity they exist among all nations. The Jews were a prey to innumerable calamities, and their whole existence was little else than a protracted agony, except in the dominions of the Pope.

No nation was ever so much attached to agriculture as the Jews in Palestine: it was only for a short period that they en-

gaged in commerce, when Solomon sent his ships from Afiongaber to Ophir. Since their dispersion no people were ever so averse from agriculture, because they were everywhere denied the privilege of acquiring and cultivating land, or exercising arts and trades. Commerce was therefore the only road left open to them, especially retail-trade, which is within the reach of every one, and which, offering only small and precarious profits, produces a rapacious disposition. But the riches which the Jews acquired by commerce soon awakened the cupidity of their enemies, who plundered and banished, hanged or burnt them; and to fill up the measure of their sufferings, even pretended to justify themselves by calumniating the victims of their crimes. The dread of tyranny suggested to the Jews the invention of bills of exchange and insurance; and they often eluded the violence and rapacity of their enemies by being enabled to transfer and transport their property in a letter or a pocket-book; and thus they and the Armenians became the brokers and bankers of the world.

The character of the Jews is the effect of their education; like that of the Negroes, the Pariahs, the Gypsies, and, in a word, of all men.

Instead of requiring so much of men whom we have almost forced to become vicious, is there not, on the contrary, reason to be surprised that among the Jews we still meet with so many persons who, surmounting by their courage all the obstacles which persecution and public opinion oppose to them, have acquired virtues and learning. Friend assures us, in his *History of Medicine*, that in the middle ages they were at the head of that profession. Medicine has indeed at all times, and in every country, been cultivated among them; and at present they may boast of many eminent physicians. It is to the Jews of Toledo we are indebted for the Alphonsine Tables, drawn up in the thirteenth century, and the finest monument of astronomy during that age of darkness. If we consult the *Dictionaries of Bartoloci, Imbonari, Rosli, &c.*, we shall find a crowd of distinguished men among the Hebrews, whose names are transmitted with éclat to posterity: — Maimonides, Kunki, Jarchi, Aben Ezra, Juda Levi, Elias the Levite, Abarbanel the Republican, Zacutus, Orobio, Menasseh Ben-Israel, Mendez, author of a tragedy intitled *Athalie*, Mendelsohn, Pinto, Marcou, Hers, Bloch, Vezelize, &c.

Virtues and talents generally follow in the

the train of Liberty; and this is the reason why the Jewish communities in Holland have produced so many enlightened men: even now we find many such among them, such as Cappadoce, a physician; D'Acoſta who was president of the Batavian Legislative Assembly; Aſſer, and several others, of Amsterdam, who are eminent lawyers; De Solla and Bel-Infante at the Hague, &c. Like the Catholics, they have acquired in Holland political rights; but both Catholics and Jews complain that the intolerance of the lately dominant religion actually deprives them of that which the law has granted them.

During the last fifteen years France has communicated to the 100,000 Jews dispersed in her departments every civil right? Among them there are many men of cultivated minds, such as Rodriguez, Furtado, Eli Levi; Bing, lately dead, and universally regretted; Lipman Moſes, known as the author of Hebrew and German poems; Berr Isaac Beer, who at the commencement of the Constituent Assembly victoriously refuted the paralogisms advanced by Lafare, bishop of Nancy, against the admission of Jews to civil rights; Michael Berr, an advocate, and member of several learned societies; Zalkind Howwitz, author of some esteemed works, as for instance, "On the Renunciation of the Jews;" Terkem and Anſchel, the former professor of the higher branches of mathematics, the latter of physics and chemistry, at the Lyceum of Mentz, &c., &c.

No Jew has ever had a seat in any of the French National Assemblies, into which Catholics, Lutherans, Calvinists, Negroes, and Mulattoes, were admitted; but several have filled with honour the offices of judges, administrators, and municipal officers. In the department of Mont Tonnerre one of them is mayor of his commune, of which he has put the financial affairs in very good order, and is esteemed as an excellent farmer.

Mr. David Zinſheimer, a Rabbin of Alsace, has displayed much learning and eloquence in a letter which he addressed two years ago to such as professed the Jewish religion; preaching charity towards all men, and the duties they owe to their country. The influence which he derives from his sacerdotal character enables him to second the views of the Government, which wishes to turn the attention of the Jews to agriculture, and the exercise of the liberal and mechanic arts. The praiseworthy conduct of this Rabbin forms a striking contrast to that of many of his brethren, whose folly

and ignorance might lead us to suppose that they do not belong to the present age. To be versed in the Talmud is by them considered as the maximum of learning. They contract and debase the minds of their followers by the fooleries with which their memory is charged, and by a multitude of puerile observances, some of which are not the most decent, imposed upon the women in particular. Fearful of losing their power, they sound the alarm as soon as any of their flock evince a desire to cultivate their understandings. From the same motive, in the German provinces lately annexed to France, they oppose the establishment of separate schools for the Jews, or the sending of their children to those of the Christians.

In the past centuries of our era, especially from 450 to 550, difference of religion did not hinder the Jews and Christians from intermarrying; but such unions are very rare in our times; and not above four or five are known to have taken place in France since the Revolution.

The Jews have less dislike to the military profession than to agriculture. A considerable number of them serve in the French armies; several of them are officers; and two have risen to the rank of chiefs of battalions.

Formerly the Portuguese and German Jews detested the Caraites, and mutually hated each other. In the last century a Prussian Jewess having married a Portuguese physician, her relations put on mourning as if she had been dead. A Caraité having come to Frankfort, would have been murdered there, if Ludolp had not saved him from the fury of the synagogue. A Rabbin had previously given it as his decided opinion, that if a Caraité and a Christian were drowning at the same instant, the Rabbinical Jew ought to make a bridge of the body of the Caraité for the purpose of saving the Christian.

Their ideas, however, have undergone a considerable change in that respect. It is not a hundred years since fifty Jewish families of Amsterdam having expressed a wish to declare themselves Caraites, the Government prevented them. Lately, at Paris, a religious festival united under the roof of one synagogue the Portuguese and German Jews. This, however, is supposed to have resulted less from a conformity of doctrine, than from an indifference which is partly the fruit of their education. In their childhood they heard their teachers not only approve, but even prefer, the Talmud to the Bible; for the Rabbins compare the latter to water, and the Talmud

Talmud to wine. In their riper years, revolting against the reveries of the Mishna, they have not been able to separate the absurd tales from the truths which enlightened reason revere.

For some years past a spirit of reform has manifested itself among the Jews of Leghorn, who in 1796 made some alterations in their religious rites; among those settled at Amsterdam, four or five hundred of whom have established a separate synagogue; among those of Berlin, the greater part of whom no longer attend their synagogue, and some of whom, ten years ago, addressed a celebrated Letter to the Protestant pastor Tellier. They offered to join the Protestant church, without believing its doctrines; for they reduced their symbol to four or five insignificant and abstract propositions, which do not indicate any symptom of Christianity.

The progress of mental improvement among the Jews is however most observable in Germany; where several men of learning are earnestly endeavouring to improve the mode of education. The Jews have had a share in this moral revolution, Mendelssohn, a creative genius, raised himself to a high rank among philosophers; and his renown was the electric spark which kindled the genius of the Hebrews. Mendelssohn had for contemporaries or successors men of distinguished reputation, some of them now no more, such as Bleich, Herz, Meimon, Hartevig, Vezelize, &c.; others still living, such as Friedlander, uncle and nephew, Wolfsohn, Fränkel, Schortländer, &c., but in particular Bendavid, president of the Society of Friends of Humanity at Berlin, and author of several profound works, who has endeavoured to apply algebra to the theory of taste in the arts. Several times the Berlin Academy of Sciences had expressed a wish that Mendelssohn might be appointed one of their associates; but Frederic, who has been called the Great, refused his assent, because he would not have in the list of members the name of a Jew joined to that of Catherine II. of Russia! This trait of little-mindedness will probably not be copied, if the Academy should now present to the Prussian Government as a candidate, Bendavid, to whom it has already decreed several prizes.—(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE inclosed extracts from an original letter of Hearne the antiquary's father were lately communicated to me by an Oxford friend.

"As for our family of the Hearners, they came from Penn, in Buckinghamshire, but of what antiquity there I know not at present, though there be of the name there still, and I believe they have been of long standing there, though if I could go over I could give a better account. My father's name was George, the son of William Hearne, of Penn, but what his father's name was I do not know at present, but I am apt to believe that Herne, Hearon, and Hearne, were all at first one family. I find in Stow's Abridgement, which I have, that Herne was one of the gentlemen that came out of Normandy with Duke William into England; but I can at present say no more to this."

"Your uncle his love; he is very but, poor man! I cannot think he will live long; and I doubt speciall poor also. I am sorry I am not able to help him; being lame, I have much adoe to maintain myself; but I do get some writing now and then, or else it would be worse with me; and if I were in a better place I could do much better. Your mother-in-law gives her kind love to you, and all your brothers as I have lately seen. I have not seen your poor sister Nan since Mid-Lent Sunday, but she sends her duty to me often, and often inquires after you, poor child! So God Almighty bless you, and your brothers and sister, and grant that we may all inherit his everlasting kingdom. So prays Your ever-loving father,

GEORGE HEARNE.

May 28, 1711.

"P. S. This is the great climacterical year of my life, viz., 63, and I do not expect to outlive it. God's will be done!"

I need hardly add, that old Mr. Hearne was the parish-clerk of White-Waltham. He gave frequent and considerable assistance to the topographical inquiries of his son: and continued to live, though in constant expectation of an approaching end, till Oct. 18, 1723. Many of his letters, and those toward the close of life, in a faltering hand, may be yet seen. I am told, among the papers of his son at Oxford.

Your's,

O.

Liverpool, May 2, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has been a popular notion, from perhaps the earliest times, that the human race, at previous and remote periods, were of a stature and strength far superior to those of the infant, and we read in Homer of the weak men of his degenerate days. Granting a ratio of gradual diminution

motion, from the first men, in their successors; allowing also the intelligibility and propriety of the term first men, the men as well as the *peaches* of Adam's days must have been of an admirable and stately size. We have caught this notion from the ancients, and applied it generally to the early periods of our history, and in part to centuries and times immediately preceding our own. That affection for the marvellous, and that credulity, which seem so essentially connate with the human mind, have not been satiated with assigning to the early races of men superior stature and bodily strength, but also a far more lengthened duration of life, even to heaping centuries upon centuries, to the favoured generations of the primitive times.

I should be pleased to see this curious subject discussed in a far more extensive way than I am prepared to treat it, and indeed with a more satisfactory precision than it has ever hitherto been treated. I have only a few general remarks to offer, and they must hold relation rather with analogy than fact; but will be found tending towards a conviction which has long established itself in my mind, that the human body, as well as the human soul, have been, and necessarily must be, of equal stature, strength, and duration, from the earliest to the latest times. Variations natural or acquired, habitual or local, detract nothing from the point and solidity of the above position.

We should derive slender assistance in our advance towards truth from ancient history, which every reflecting man is convinced must, from the nature of things, be grounded in absurd and illusory fables. It will be sufficient to take a retrospect of seven or eight centuries into our own history, and to glance at those collateral and corroborating circumstances supposed to attend the seventeenth, and the early part of the eighteenth. The curious antiquaries who have, in the Tower of London and elsewhere, examined the ponderous armour and massive weapons of those early times, assure us, that it would be simply impossible for the one to be borne, or the other wielded, by the puny arms of the warriors of these degenerate and effeminate days. The rougher habits, coarser and more substantial viands, which were in general use in former and less civilized times, are adduced as auxiliary arguments on the same side. An additional confirmation of the superior animal powers of our ancestors has been discovered in the old practice of physic; and we find such enormous doses of the most potent articles

of the *materia medica* prescribed, not only by Sydenham, but by certain physicians who wrote sixty or seventy years since his time, as would be now thought sufficient to dispatch the most robust of us puny moderns to the Elysian shades. Even our diseases, it seems, have equitably and charitably retrograded with us in power, and we no longer are goaded by the full-toned and raging *podagra*, which has in latter times given place to the languid and enfeebling atonic gout.

Let us confront this short general view with a counter-view of equal brevity. It is the invariable effect of the arts and sciences attendant on civilization gradually to substitute lightness and symmetry for cumbrous weight, and activity for the less useful and effective motion of slow and heavy masses. Thus the apparent superiority of bodily powers in the ancients, with a reserve for their superior athletic habits, amounts perhaps to nothing more than their labouring under useless weight, of which the men of modern times would be equally capable, did not their science render it unnecessary, and the required expedition alone impossible. We are shewn a lance or spear of immense size, the staff of which is *like a weaver's beam*, and assured that it was commonly used by an ancient British Goliath, a picked man doubtless: and have we not our modern Irish and British Goliaths? All the tales of antiquity are by no means so correct as those which assert the existence of giants, an enlarged variety of the human species, which has undoubtedly existed and been recognized in many parts of the world from the earliest antiquity to the present times. As to the pretended longevity of the ancients, the notion has been doubtless grounded on the mistake of reckoning by the present computation of time, instead of the more ancient year, which consisted of but two months. According to this latter computation the age of Methuselah will not exceed that of Old Parr, nor equal that of many long-lived moderns. Could any doubt lie as to this mode of settling the point, and there seems very little room for any, it may be fairly averred, that history is far more likely to deviate or commit a gross blunder than nature; an averment that will prove satisfactory to all men of sense, in a great variety of cases, and such as may be readily supposed.

In ancient and uncivilized times, when luxury was confined to few, or was even unknown to all, the athletic form and powers were no doubt more generally diffused;

fused ; but even the luxury and refinement of modern times, however extreme, have by no means banished those manly attributes, either from ours or the surrounding nations. The English, Neapolitan, and Egyptian porters and peasantry, and the Russian and German soldiers, most manfully support this truth, and may be confronted for hardihood and feats of bodily strength with the stoutest and most redoubtable heroes of the ancient world. Are we to suppose that the men who with so much toil and labour fought under their heavy arms at Fontenoy and Dettingen, were of taller stature and greater bodily strength than those who fought and those who ran away with so much celerity at the late battle of the three Emperors ? No ; we who knew and observed the soldiers of the Seven Years' War, can vouch that no such difference has existed. The weight of the arms and accoutrements, not of the soldiers themselves, has changed.

To proceed to that part of the argument in which medicine is concerned, is it not probable also that the size and strength of the doses, not of the patients, have undergone a revolution, and that medical science has improved, rather than any material change has taken place in the human frame. This is to speak generally, since, in course, robust habits must require the most powerful doses, and the boldest treatment in respect to phlebotomy ; and such patients might be more numerous in former days than in the present times. Yet surely we ought not to take the luxurious period of the second Charles, and the sottish days of George I. and II., (without the smallest intention to inculcate the two last monarchs,) for times of superior health and hardihood. The very weight of drapery, velvet, broad-cloth and massive lace, and voluminous perriwig, under which the noble, the gentle, and the polite, of those days strutted and sweated, with their large fires, substantial and heavy window and bed-furniture, must surely have tended to slacken and reduce their constitutional powers. Were these the men who could bear without injury the purgative doses we find prescribed in Sydenham and Shaw, or afford to lose a couple of pounds of blood at a time without flinching. We may, I hope, rather take it for granted, that both the practice of medicine and the chances of the patient are improved.

With a wish to commit the *desideranda* on this subject to abler hands, I remain, with all my old attachment to the Monthly Magazine, its constant reader, and, Sir, yours, &c.

J. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE present state of Europe offers a spectacle that cannot be considered without horror. The unparalleled successes of the French have conquered, strangled, or disarmed, the whole Continent ; and established thereby so predominant an influence, that no power, or coalition of powers, by land, has much chance, according to the obvious tendency of the late events, of opposing an effectual shield against the most enormous encroachments and tyranny of the conqueror. These effects have not been the consequence of the efforts of a regular and established government, that promises peace or security to its conquered or terrified neighbours ; but the events have been effected by the powers of anarchy and confusion, concentrated by the talents of one man, who, were he to fall, might be succeeded by universal ruin and devastation, flowing from similar changes and horrors to those which led him to the supremacy of power, and which has laid in the dust every enemy but one that has opposed him. Not the smallest security, and not much probability, exists, that the Continent may not see the soil of every territory bathed in the best blood of its inhabitants, the guillotine permanent, and the reign of assassination, terror, and blood, restored, from Gibraltar to Petersburg, from Copenhagen to Constantinople. Suppose the government of Bonaparte should be a regular one, (and its regularity has hitherto depended, in conquered countries, on the tyranny of his lieutenants,) yet who can foretell what will succeed him ? Jacobinism, in all its horrors, may spring up, and deluge all the Continent with devastation ; while the powers that might have opposed it are in universal debility and ruin. Without looking, however, so far, what a spectacle is it to see so many countries conquered, or crouching, with Spanish imbecility, under the foot of a tyrant ; and the people of the West, except one, the beasts of burthen to the French !

Such are the consequences of the events we have seen ; and, as far as they have been effected, there can be no doubt but it has been the will of the Almighty that they should come to pass. He certainly "rides in the whirlwind, and directs the

* This interesting article was communicated to the Monthly Magazine by Mr. Young two months since, but deferred till now for want of room.—EDITOR.

storm ;" but this does not in the smallest degree lessen the duty of every power resisting, to the uttermost, the attacks that are made upon their liberty and independence. No country has so much reason, as this happy one, to be jealous, in the extreme, of so dreadful a neighbour, and whose peculiar vengeance is whetted against it. It is our manifest duty to hope that the providence of God will be in our favour, and enable us to resist a torrent that has overwhelmed every thing else, and left this island the last refuge of liberty, property, and religion. It is the duty of every subject of this realm to exert whatever power, influence, or talent, he may possess, in the service of the public, at the most fearful moment Europe has seen for many ages. He that can grasp a weapon, should wield one; and he that can only reflect on the means of resistance, should well consider them, and give his thoughts to those whose stations may make them useful. I wish I could say that all can pray; but all that know what prayer is, should pray fervently for their king, their country, their altars, their liberty, and the safety of their families. Well would it be for us were this mean of safety more relied on and better practised. But thanks to the gracious mercy of the Supreme Ruler of events, true Christians do abound in this kingdom; and they furnish no inconsiderable reason to hope that we shall still be preserved.

Of all the political evils that can befall a nation, that of foreign conquest is, beyond comparison, the worst; and of all the classes of a state to whom this misery comes, to none is it so ruinous as to the landed interest. Merchants, manufacturers, monied men, and professions, can convey their property and their skill to other countries; but those who depend on land lose all if they fly, and are ruined if they stay. In the present state of things between France and England, a conquest would transfer the soil of the kingdom to French landlords: Bonaparte would portion it out gradually with more than Norman rapacity; and the farmers would be the slaves, the *villains*, of the new possessors. The consequences of such a revolution cannot be foreseen with too clear an eye, nor make too deep an impression on every heart. Whatever measures of prevention are adopted, should be obeyed and promoted with an unsleeping vigilance; for the evil of final defeat would be such as this country never yet experienced.

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In reflecting upon the result of all the wars that have taken place since the French Revolution, the fact most prominent is, the miserable insufficiency of a regular army to defend a country: not one in Europe has trusted to it, that has not been ruined. The expence of supporting an army in a marching state, and actually ready for a campaign, is so great, that one or two hundred thousand men swallow up the public revenue of twenty millions of people; and if this army is defeated, a kingdom is conquered. Five millions capable of bearing arms are as so many sheep driving to slaughter; if it be the will of the victor, they lick the dust.

There wants no military knowledge to enable us to see that there must be something radically rotten in such a species of defence.

If it be said that the attack is by a regular army, I reply, that it must be so; it is of necessity. No general can march a whole people out of their country; but the question is, whether a whole people cannot be brought to act at home.

But the regular troops, of the necessity of which in this country we have heard so much in Parliament, have little more dependence placed in them, in the hour of need, than if they were armed peasantry. The Emperor of Germany laid down his neck to be trodden on, while the Archduke Charles was at the head of ninety thousand men, and the Archduke Ferdinand had forty or fifty thousand more. He had more troops in the field than fought for him at Austerlitz. And if the King of Prussia, with two hundred and fifty thousand men, were, at the head of eighty or ninety thousand,* to be defeated, there is not a man in this country but would say, There is an end of Prussia! What, then, is the efficiency of that defence which is annihilated by a single battle? But whatever our reasoning may be, the fact remains great and glaring: Europe has trusted her defence to troops of the line, and Europe is conquered. Forty millions of men, ten millions of whom are able to bear arms, are now trampled on, as if they were sheep and pigs, by two hundred thousand Frenchmen!

Are we to trust the tremendous adventure of the lives, liberty, and property, of this country, on the same broken reed that has deceived every neighbour we have upon earth?

In conversation on the late events, it

* Written before the Peace of Presburg.

has rarely been omitted to notice the treachery or imbecility of some of those who served the Emperor. The remark is nearly related to the dependence placed on a standing army. Whatever the evil might have been, the whole amount was the loss of an army; a loss great enough, without doubt: but the defence of a country rests on a foundation of straw, if the loss of an army is the loss of a kingdom. The men able to bear arms in England alone would form five-and-twenty armies, each of an hundred thousand men. The same proportion would have given the Emperor fifty armies equally numerous. He rested his hope on two, and kept eight-and-forty in the state of cattle and sheep: they are now eaten up like cattle and sheep.

I say nothing of our navy, the glorious and never to be too much commended defence of this kingdom: for an evident reason; the four hundred thousand volunteers, (on paper, at least,) and the fortifications I have seen in Essex, prove that our Government is convinced that an invasion is possible: if so, the possibility should be guarded against.

In the battles of Bonaparte I believe he has invariably fought with inferior numbers; and this accounts for his having won so many victories, by turning the flanks of his adversaries. This circumstance shews that the command of numbers is a matter of immense consequence. Here it is absolutely our own fault and presumption if we do not oppose him with very superior numbers in every engagement that could take place. He ought not to land an army without having three upon it, as soon as might be; one in front, and one hanging on each of his wings. With troops of the line this may be impossible to effect; but not so with a general levy.

There is one observation which ought to be very obvious—exactly in proportion to the talents, skill, and experience in command, of those who are to lead an invading army, will be the necessity of supplying an inferiority in those respects by numbers, preparation, intrenchments, or some counterbalance: the idea of a lost battle or two deciding the fate of the kingdom, is the last that is to be admitted for a single moment. And the same remark is applicable to the system of keeping troops in barracks or quarters till the moment they are wanted: to have armies collected in camps, and exercised in large bodies, previous to actual service, appears to be an advantage which is lost in the contrary plan.

The idea which I would most humbly propose for consideration is, to pass an act for a general militia of all men able to bear arms, that is to say, one-fourth of the gross population of the kingdom, and to arm them immediately with pikes; to admit no exemptions but the most absolutely necessary ones, and not admit of a substitute: when all are enrolled that could serve, where are substitutes to be found?

Population returned by the A2 of the 41st of the King.

No. I.

Kent,	-	307,624
Sussex,	-	159,311
		<hr/>
		466,935

Fighting men, - 116,733

No. II.

Surrey,	-	269,043
Hants,	-	219,656
		<hr/>
		488,699

Fighting men, - 122,177

No. III.

Norfolk,	-	273,371
Suffolk,	-	210,431
		<hr/>
		483,802

Fighting men, - 120,950

No. IV.

Essex,	-	226,437
Herts,	-	97,577
Cambridge,	-	89,346
		<hr/>
		413,360

Fighting men, - 105,340

This is sufficient to explain the idea. Each maritime district should have another behind it to call out as a reserve. Were the kingdom thus armed, and for such a purpose, as soon as the counties in the vicinity of the invasion were called in to the field, all the rest would be alert, in exercise every evening without pay, and ready to obey the call expected by themselves.

In the General Defence Bill the enrolment was by classes, respecting single men, and married with children; and there were reasons for it: but in the measure now proposed, this would not be practicable. To call men from Northumberland to Kent, because they are single, would

would never do : they must be called out by counties, in the immediate vicinity of the one invaded.

In regard to the expence of such a measure, the system should be executed in the cheapest manner possible. Two millions of men, exercised one day in a month, and allowed one shilling per diem each, would amount to no more than 1,200,000l. per annum. The officers should receive no more pay for such days of exercise than the men ; a circumstance which would render the measure more popular than making the common distinction. In regard to dress, regimentals, &c., if it can be contended that the use is equal to the expence, it may be indulged ; but this can hardly be urged : and when the number of men to be raised is so great, and the duration of the war in every respect so threatening, which makes every species of economy so necessary, to reduce the expence as low as possible would be a point of essential consequence. It is strength of body, and vigour of arm, that do execution in a close battle, and not the dress of the soldier.

"Every occasion that can present itself of using the bayonet, will be eagerly and spiritedly seized on ; it is the weapon of true courage, and most peculiarly fitted for the nervous arm of a Briton."—*Circular Paper, signed H. M. Gordon, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

The remark is as applicable to the pike as to the bayonet.

Dressing 2,000,000 of men, at 30s. each, 3,000,000l., besides officers, &c. It would be an idle expence.

But for the first month of exercising it might be thought necessary to have this militia trained for one hour every evening, or twenty-four times in the month, in companies of one hundred men, which would be assembled in a few minutes ; for this, if each received 3d., it would amount to 25,000l. per diem, and for twenty-four days 600,000l. ; after that once a month might suffice.

Two millions of pikes would cost, at 6s. each, 600,000l.

The difference of expence between muskets and pikes is considerable.

Musket,	-	£.1	12	0
Accoutrements,	-	0	10	6
		<hr/>		
		2	2	6
Pike,	-	0	6	0
		<hr/>		
Difference,	-	£.1	16	6

Which, for 2,000,000 men, is a difference of 3,650,000l. ; besides powder, ball, &c. ; and, what is still more, one day's exercise with the pike would equal ten with the musket.

In exercising and disciplining troops there seems to be some rule of conduct adopted in various countries, which may be a partial cause of such ill success as we have seen remarkable instances of. When I view a volunteer corps of one hundred men on parade going through their exercise with uncommon precision, I cannot help wishing to know how they would behave when formed into battalions or regiments, and these again into numerous bodies. A day's exercise of ten thousand of these troops, drawn up on rough, broken, or ploughed ground, intersected with numerous hedges, would afford a much clearer idea of what they are fit for, than a month's regular routine without difficulties, and uncombined with other troops. And with generals and commanders the same remark is applicable : those who never were at the head of five thousand men, how can it be known what they would do with fifty or one hundred thousand ? All analogy is against them. It would be extremely beneficial to exercise the pike or bayonet-men in large bodies, and once a year in still larger, that they might have an opportunity of learning more than it is possible to learn in small masses only. This would be an easy matter if all fighting men were enrolled and exercised : a short walk would assemble three or four thousand of them at one spot.

To many persons of no mean understanding nothing in modern warfare appears so astonishing as the disuse of the pike in favour of the bayonet, through a long period of time, in which the inefficacy of the fire of musketry seems to have been gradually established. Of all the battles fought through the last century, nine in ten were gained either by artillery, by the rapid and skilful movement of divisions, by turning or flanking, or by the bayonet : it hardly appears that any general was indebted for his success to the fire of musketry. Marshal Saxe, in his *Reveries*, holds it in utter contempt.

"Had the last war continued (says Count Saxe,) some time longer, the close fight would certainly have become the common method of engaging ; for the insignificance of small-arms began to be discovered, which make more noise than they do execution, and which must always occasion the defeat of those who depend too much upon them. I have seen whole

vollies fired without even killing four men ; and shall appeal to the experience of all mankind, if any single discharge was ever so violent as to disable an enemy from advancing afterwards to take ample revenge, by pouring in his fire, and at the same instant rushing in with fixed bayonets : it is by this method only that numbers are to be destroyed, and victories obtained. At the battle of Belgrade I saw two battalions cut to pieces in an instant : they gave a general fire upon a large body of Turkish horse, at the distance of about thirty paces ; instantaneously after which the Turks rushed forward through the smoke, and with their sabres cut the whole to pieces on the spot. I was on the ground a few minutes after, and had the curiosity to count the number of Turks destroyed by the general discharge of two battalions, and found it amounted only to thirty-two, a circumstance which has by no means increased my regard for firing."

—*Marshal Saxe's Reveries*, 4to., p. 19.

If small fire-arms are thus inefficacious, the question between the pike and the bayonet ought to be decided for close fighting ; for surely a regiment of pikes opposed to a regiment of bayonets would be decidedly victorious, through the most multiplied experiments. The authority just quoted is as much in favour of the pike as it is against musket-firing.

"My opinion in regard to the importance of pikes is supported by the general concurrence of men of reflection and experience ; and the only reasons to be assigned for the disuse of it are such as have also occasioned the abolition of many other excellent customs of the ancients, by which I mean neglect and indolence."—*Saxe*.

If firing, which is the only apparent motive for preferring the musket to the pike, be thus inefficacious, and if the pike be superior to the bayonet, as nobody can doubt, what possible reason can be produced for arming *all* our troops with muskets, at the expence of two or three guineas, instead of with pikes, at that of six shillings ? But with two millions of soldiers this would be insanity.

A measure very requisite before the landing of an invading army, would be, to pass an act of parliament, declaring it to be high treason to receive a flag of truce, or any proposition whatever, from any person amongst the hostile troops. Who can read the details of the late campaign without seeing the immense mischief which resulted from these insidious and most ruinous negotiations ?

But whatever may be the result of com-

paring weapons, the case of a general levy seems to preclude any mode of arming except with pikes : the expence, and the time necessary to discipline troops armed with muskets, must render pikes essential to the plan, at least for the greater part of the forces thus levied. And if the vast importance of having such numbers in the field as may enable our generals not only to outflank, but absolutely to surround, the foe, be well considered, it will surely appear, that to have army behind army, so posted as to be called readily into action, ought speedily to decide the result of the contest.

If it be supposed that a French army landed on our coast, it is difficult to conceive that the campaign could be of any long duration. Defended by a regular army, two battles, perhaps one, would decide the fate of London ; for the vicinity of the coast, approached either from Boulogne or Holland, is such to that capital, that the struggle must be a very short one. But with as many armies of pikemen as you please to call out, nothing would prevent the action being unintermitted from the shore to the Thames, with the great advantage of being able absolutely to surround the enemy at every point ; and it would not be very good policy to let him close his eyes from the very instant he forced a landing. If three or four of the best generals of France were in the invading army, perhaps any plan of manœuvring would prove a very bad scare, and finish with our being out-generaled ; but if the issue be put on close fighting, he must gain his advantages, whatever they were, at a very dear price, so that his victories might prove his ruin.

How many men, when they read a proposition of this sort, will be sure to cry out, "all this is very wild." If wildness be an entire departure from that system which has hitherto been depended on for the defence of Europe, I hope it is exceedingly wild : it cannot be too wild in that respect. Troops of the line have lost Europe : in the name of common sense let us not trust to them alone.

If it were within the verge of possibility to bring into the field five or ten armies of troops of the line, it might be very well to rely upon them ; but we have not an hundred thousand such, if the debates in parliament are to be relied on ; that is, we have a sufficient number for one battle.—Lose it—and the kingdom is gone.

But the great principle for which I contend does not depend on the arms, or on the description of the troops to be raised :
let

let every man be armed and exercised ; if with muskets, well ; if not, with pikes. Permit not the nation to be in a state of Austrian imbecility ; a regular army defeated, and the foot of the conqueror on the neck of the nation.

The fortification system has been so much ridiculed, that it is not likely to be effected to the extent that might be of real consequence ; but to plain men it should seem, that if such intrenchments as have been thrown up for some miles near Chelmsford are considered as an important defence, (and that they are so considered is evident, or they would not have been made,) such, or more effective ones, on the coast, the artillery bearing directly on the scene of landing, would be much more formidable to an approaching foe. The expence might be very moderate. There are 1760 yards in a mile ; a ditch six yards deep, and ten yards wide, and 1760 yards long, at 1s. a cubical yard, amounts to 5280l., which sum would dig a mile of such intrenchment, and consequently one hundred miles of it would cost only 528,000l. A broad road for the rapid advance of troops and artillery, and kept for that purpose only, should run parallel to the intrenchment ; and the expence of this, at 100l. per mile, would add only 10,000l. for the one hundred miles : double or treble it, the object as to the expence is small. If a four-and-twenty pounder were mounted at every six yards, there would be 293, say 300, in a mile ; at 50l. each, these would cost 15,000l., or for one hundred miles 1,500,000l. Evident enough it is, that for less than two millions sterling a most formidable intrenchment, lined with artillery, might be executed through the extent of one hundred miles ; and the coasts of Sussex, Kent, Essex, and Suffolk, secured for six millions. Cases are very numerous of raw and undisciplined troops standing to their arms steadily behind even a common breast-work.

"I have frequently seen brick towers, hollow, and weakly constructed, that have sustained the fire of twenty pieces of large cannon for three or four entire days together, at the distance of only four hundred paces, without having been destroyed."—*Marshal Saxe, p. 117.* Such cases seem to prove that every species of fortification is valuable when properly applied ; and in cases of employing raw troops, of the first consequence.

No conclusions against fortifications are to be drawn from the successes of Bona-

parte. Had General Mack's army been employed in garrisoning strong and well-provided fortified posts, the event of the campaign would probably have been very different ; but great and straggling towns, that demand an army to man the works, and these probably unprovided with a single article requisite for standing a siege, can be nothing more than snares in which to find your troops captured. A regular siege is a tedious business for an invading army ; and it is one, besides, in which the assailants must lose more men than the defenders.

We have had no small experience of the efficacy of batteries extended for many miles on the coast of France, near which we have rarely approached but to be torn in pieces by their fire. If our enemy has made these exertions for collecting troops to attack us, surely we ought not to hesitate at the expence of any measures of defence ! Two millions sterling converting one hundred miles of coast into a formidable intrenchment, lined with artillery, seems to allow the very practicable plan of rendering a descent from Boulogne absolutely impossible. If one hundred miles will not give security, treble the extent : what are six millions, when the security of the kingdom is the question ?

I am not enough in the world to know what is practising in it ; nor whether the movements of vanity, and extravagance, and pleasure, and what is commonly called luxury, flow in the same tide at present which they have done at former periods. I hope not ; and that there is not such an unfeeling inattention to the tremendous events taking place on the Continent, every one of which is fraught with motives of alarm to those who have hitherto escaped these fearful judgments of the Almighty. If grand dinners, brilliant balls and masquerades, elegant entertainments, private and public theatricals, and all the channels in which fortunes can be dissipated or misapplied, flourish as if Europe were in safety, the spectacle would be lamentable indeed, and we should truly have reason to exclaim, this is not the conduct that can avert the thunder which rolls yet at a distance. All pleasure and dissipation that absorb the money, and divert the energy, wanting for the defence of the country, is high treason against the independency of the kingdom. Nothing can save this country but a long, steady, and patient perseverance in supporting the necessary burthens of such a war as shall be necessary to keep insidious and mischievous truces, armistices,

armistices, and all preliminaries, at a distance. If the moment arrives in which we *must* make peace, that moment closes the career of Britain; but at all events, let it be peace or war, and not negotiation. Our enemy has made as much by these treacherous steps as by victories in the field. No suspension of hostilities for a single moment. *This is what I will grant; this is what I will accept*—peace or war. England is three years preparing for war: Bonaparte not three hours. We know our danger in war, and it is possible to guard against it. With such a foe we know little of our danger in peace; and if it be guarded against, peace becomes as expensive as war. But all such language is vanity and folly, if it rest not on the basis of an ability to continue the war. If money be wanted and cannot be had, if the Navy demands supplies that cannot be procured, then must peace be made, or England fought for on English ground. The first may for a moment postpone the latter, and it would be only for a moment. Where then would our trust be? In an hundred thousand troops of the line, or in five-and-twenty times as many pikemen?

In such an inquiry it is not easy to sink entirely, as I could have wished, all references to the volunteers; but experience has given us a lesson, to which I hope the new Ministry will not be inattentive. Voluntary exertions are admirable for a certain period, and they do, for such a period, much honour to individuals: at the long run, if I may use the expression, they are not to be depended on. The spirit tires and evaporates; the attendance on days of exercise has so fallen off in many corps, that they remain troops upon paper only. In the present situation of the kingdom, its defence is the first business of every man that can carry arms, and the necessity of exertion is such, that every man should be forced to bear his share in the burthen; and those whose years exceed or fall short of the limited age, should pay a personal tax, that the burthen may fall universally. Give protection, or enable the public to pay those that can with their arm protect. Whatever the force is that shall be had recourse to, they should be under martial-law while under arms. The clauses of the act may *secure* attendance; and the moment the word "*Attention*" is pronounced, let martial law commence.

ARTHUR YOUNG.
Bradfield, March 1806.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTER of M. CHARDON-LA-ROCHETTE
relative to the MANUSCRIPTS of the
learned SEGUIER on ANCIENT IN-
SCRIPTIONS.

J. F. Seguier was born at Nîmes on the 25th Nov. 1703, and died in the same city on the 1st Sept. 1784. He was not only a learned antiquary, but also profoundly versed in natural history. He had a great share in the works of his friend Maffei, with whom he passed his best and happiest days, and whom he did not quit till the death of the Marquis.

On his return to his native city, all his time was devoted to a Catalogue of the Greek, Latin, and Etruscan inscriptions. He made extracts from the preceding authors who had treated on this subject, and composed a Critical History of them, which he brought down as far as the year 1768. This Critical History, which forms the prolegomena to his Indexes, is written in Latin, and fills 1510 pages in small folio, divided into two volumes. The title of the two large volumes which follow is, "*Inscriptionum Antiquarum Index absolutissimus; in quo Græcarum Latinarumque Inscriptionum, quæ in editis libris reperiri potuerunt, prima verba describuntur; operumque in quibus referuntur loca indicantur, Etruscarum et exoticarum indice ad calcem adjecto; opera Joan. Franc. Seguerii, 1749.*" These two volumes extend to 1092 pages. The Index to the Greek inscription, and likewise that to the Etruscan inscriptions, are in separate volumes. A third contains a list of the authors cited in the Indexes. Two other MS. volumes, one in folio, the other in 4to., contain Greek and Latin inscriptions, with notes written in French, which will be highly useful to those who undertake the publication of this great work.

When I applied to the Minister of the Interior for his authority to remove these MSS. from the public library at Nîmes to the Imperial Library, I represented to him that for the last forty years all the learned of Europe had been anxiously waiting for the appearance of this collection, and that the Imperial press, which in the late reigns had enriched the republic of letters with so many important works, ought to be employed in printing them. The manuscript is in a neat and legible hand, so that in this respect it will not cause much trouble to the editor.—I had pointed out to the Minister two members of the Institute profoundly versed in

in these matters, MM. Villoison and Visconti. The former is since dead; but no one can be better qualified than Visconti to furnish the requisite supplement, viz., an Index to all such inscriptions as have been published since Seguer discontinued his work.

In 1778 M. Seguer bequeathed to the Academy of Nîmes, of which he was perpetual secretary, his library, his MSS., his medals, his cabinet of natural history, and his house, where the Academy for twenty-five years held their meetings. On the suppression of academies, the valuable legacy of Seguer was deposited in the public library of Nîmes. It appears from his letters that he procured every new work and dissertation on the particular object of his studies as soon as possible after its publication. His correspondence with the learned men of Europe was very extensive; for the letters sent to him by the most illustrious of his contemporaries, such as the Marquis Maffei, the President Bouhier, Hagenbuc, Mazanges, Boze, Barthelemi, J. J. Rousseau, Caumont, St. Veran, &c., form seventeen folio and 4to. volumes. M. Trelis, a man of learning and taste, is occupied in selecting from this great mass whatever may be most interesting to the literary world, or throw some light on the study of antiquities and natural history.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN addition to the prognostics of the changes of the weather which your Correspondent Mr. D. Bridges, sen., has given, p. 219, give me leave to add the following, which from many years observation I have observed to be fact.

Animals are evidently sooner sensible of the approaching changes of the atmosphere than we are; and from their apparent sensations we may in many instances determine what changes are most likely to take place.

When the raven is observed early in the morning soaring round and round at a great height in the air, we may be sure the day will be fine, and may conclude the weather is likely to become fair, and to be settled.

In summer when the dor-beetle is seen flying about of an evening, the next day will probably be fine.

When the bat is observed flying about very late of an evening, the next day will probably be fair.

When the swallow (*hirundo rustica* of Linnaeus,) is observed to fly high, the

weather will most likely be warm and serene; but if it is observed to fly low, and to dip the tips of its wings in the water as it skims over its surface, the weather will most likely be rainy.

The continued hoarse squalling of the peacock and Guinea-fowl, the quacking of ducks and geese, and the loud and clamorous croaking of frogs, are sure prognostics of rainy weather.

When bees do not go out as usual, but keep in their hives, rain will probably ensue.

The abundance of froth called wood-seare or honey-dew on trees and plants indicates hot weather.

Before great storms the missel-thrush (*turdus viscivorus*, Lin.) is known to sing particularly loud, and to continue so until the commencement of the rain; whence it is in some places called the storm-fowl.

Before high-wind swine appear very uneasy, and run squeaking about as though they were in great pain.

When flocks of wild-geese are observed to fly over in a westward direction in autumn, it indicates hard weather.

The insertion of this letter in your truly valuable Miscellany will perhaps be of service to some of your readers, and will greatly oblige, Sir, your's, &c.,

Hackney, May 3, 1806. T. F. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG your numerous Correspondents who are lovers of the fine-arts we may hope to obtain a correct explanation why Claude Lorrain has intitled his book of sketches, which was published from the originals in the collection of the Duke of Devonshire, by Messrs. Boydells, "*Liber Veritatis*."

All that I have recently collected on this subject tends only to throw over it perplexity and obscurity.

Mr. Gilpin speaks of a redundancy in the designs of Claude, and says he has simplified some of them according to his own practice. These designs of Claude have been engraved, as I have mentioned above. Mr. Gilpin proceeds to observe that they exhibit many beautiful parts, but rarely a simple whole, though the collection, for what reason is not obvious, is styled "*The Book of Truth*." The Monthly Reviewer on this gives a very ingenious reason; but whether it is the true one, has been doubted by several who are versed in the history of the arts. He says,

says, "This collection was so called because in the nomenclature of the painter's art in Italy *liber veritatis* means a sketch-book in which the artist registers his memorandums from nature. The English dilettante praises a drawing as a study from nature; and the Italian would term the same production *un disegno copiato dal vero*; the term truth being used in opposition to works of imagination. Claude's practice corresponds with this explanation of the title; and it is a valuable example for others to follow, who mean, like him, to excel in the arts."

This is very ingenious; but many difficulties arise against this explanation. All the subjects in this book do not appear to have been mere transcripts or copies of particular scenes: they are works in which the imagination has combined; and the artist invented at least as much as he copied. Was this book so called by Claude himself, or was this title given to it at a later period?

The more general reason alleged why this collection bears this title is, Claude suspected his pupil Swanefeld secretly copied his works; and to that suspicion it is said we are indebted for this book *Libro di Verita*, in which he has inserted the greatest part of his works, so that any plagiarisms might be discovered; and on the back of each drawing wrote the person's name for whom the picture was painted. I have little doubt but some gentlemen may be enabled to give more precise information than is generally known why these beautiful and rich designs of Claude are collected under the title of *Liber Veritatis*.

May 8, 1806.

AN ARTIST.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTRIBUTIONS to ENGLISH SYNONYMY.—NO. IV.

[Continued from p. 513 of Number 137.]

Arbour, Bower.

BOTH these words are at present applied to shady nooks formed by interwoven boughs; but arbour suggests the idea of a natural recess, and bower of an artificial inclosure; arbour of what is branchy overhead, bower of what is laterally bounded. We fly to an arbour for shelter against the shower, and to a bower for shelter against the wind.

This has naturally resulted from the derivation of the words. In arbour the presence of a tree is implied: bower originally meant a rounded apartment in a house; hence a formal room-like structure is expected.

Bush, Tree, Shrub.

A bush differs from a tree in that its branchiness begins at the very root; whereas a tree rises on a single stem. The same plant, according to its form or growth, may be a bush or a tree. The hawthorn, which commonly forms a bush, may be educated into a beautiful tree. The willow, which naturally grows forth into a tree, may be profitably cultivated as a bush. Shrub, like bush, is a denomination of underwood. Bush respects the accidental, shrub the habitual, form of growth. Whatever sprouts with many stems, whether a beech or an oak, is a bush; whatever grows up usually in the form of a bush, as the laurel and the rose, is a shrub.

Bush is etymologically connected with *bauschen*, to tie up in faggots; tree with *true*, which means strait; and shrub with *shremman*, to impede.

Bough, Branch, Twig, Sprig or Spray.

Bough, being derived from *bugan*, to bend, is one of those portions of the stem which bends sideways, an arm of a tree.

Branch, being derived from *brancke*, paw, is one of the finger-like subdivisions of a bough.

Twig, being derived from *two*, (as *zweig* from *zwey*,) properly means one of those side-branches which shoot in couples.

Sprig, spray, or rather spre, are various spellings of the same word, which is etymologically connected with *to spread*, *to sprit*, and *to sprout*; they describe the expanding extremities of a twig.

'Twas all her joy the ripening fruits to tend,
And see the boughs with happy burdens bend.
POPE.

Tall as the cedar of the mountain, here
Rose the gold branches, hung with emerald
leaves,
Blossom'd with pearls, and rich with ruby
fruit.
SOUTHEY.

Within the living wound
Inclose the foster twig, around which spread
The binding clay.
PHILIPS.

The wind that whistles through the spreys.
DRYDEN.

Our chilly climate hardly bears
A sprig of bays in fifty years.
SWIFT.

A denuded stalk is not called a forey; a crooked sprout is not called a twig; a leading shoot is not called a branch; an upright stem is not called a bough.
HEARN.

Heavy, Weighty.

Heavy, being derived from *to beave*, to lift with labour, signifies hard to be lifted; whereas weighty means having specific gravity.

A poke of bran may be heavy without being weighty; a bag of money may be weighty without being heavy; a sack of coals is likely to be both heavy and weighty.

In metaphor these words preserve the same relation. An inconvenient burden is termed heavy; an important burden is termed weighty:

'A sickly family is a heavy drawback upon a man's comfort.'

'A conspicuous official situation is a weighty undertaking.'

'A light wife makes a heavy husband.'

'His agents speak weightily and sententiously.'

Ditch, Trench, Cut, Drain, Channel.

Hollow length is an idea common to all these words. Where the earth dug from the hollow is thrown up beside it, we usually call it a ditch; where the earth is spread on each side so as to leave no heap, we call it a trench; where the hollow is continued athwart a whole isthmus, we call it a cut; where its object is to lay the land dry, we call it a drain; inasmuch as it affords passage to water, we call it a channel.

Ditch, being derived from *to dig*, is naturally used where that operation is obvious. Trench, from *trancher*, to slit, is applicable to a furrow cut by the plough. Cut is a section; it implies continuity to the boundary. Drain (*lachryma*,) defines the use, to draw off water. Channel comes from *canna*, a tube, and therefore suggests the idea of perviousness.

To lessen, to diminish, to decrease.

The Saxon adjective *less*, and the Latin adjective *minus*, signify small: from the one is formed the verb to lessen, and from the other, to diminish, which both mean, when active, to make smaller, and when neuter, to become smaller.

These words are identical in their proper and in their metaphorical sense, and are an instance of idle copiousness in the English language.

'Lessen your garden. Lessen your expences.'

'Diminish your park. Diminish your outgoings.'

'An object seemingly lessens in proportion to the distance we recede.'

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'An object seemingly diminishes in proportion to the distance we recede.'

'A mean action lessens us in the sight of men.'

'Impiously they thought

Thee to diminish'

'The religious spirit has lessened on the Continent.'

'A diminishing reputation.'

To increase means to grow, and to decrease means to ungrow: the accessory ideas of graduality and of change from internal causes are associated with the term.

'The river is decreasing.' 'Health decreases; troubles increase.' 'See thy decrease, and hasten to thy tomb.'

The use of this word as a verb-active, is not thoroughly defensible: yet Prior says,

Nor cherish'd they relations poor,

That might decrease their present store.

Dealing, Trade, Merchantry, Commerce, Traffic.

These words are used with so little precision, that one must rather inquire what ought to be, than what is, their respective employment.

Deal means part. A deal is part of a fir-tree. A deal at cards is a partition of the cards. Dealing is subdivision. Collateral words are the German *theil*, part, and *theilen*, to part. A dealer therefore is he who subdivides what he purchases, who tells out anew his commodities. Dealing is retail. A wholesale-dealer, though a common expression, is a contradiction in terms: a retail-dealer, though a common expression, is a pleonasm.

Trade (*tratta*, draught,) implies drawing from the source. He who imports his wine from Portugal, trades: he who buys candles of the chandler, trades: he who sends for cutlery to Birmingham, trades. Immediate supply is the radical idea, whether domestic or foreign aid be invoked.

Merchantry began with the Latin words *merere*, to purchase, to earn, and *merx*, any thing purchased: but having been brought hither from abroad, it came to be applied, not, as on the Continent, to all those who purchase for profit, but only to those who purchase or sell in foreign countries. In Great Britain the foreign trader is called a merchant: we say a wine-merchant, a silk-merchant, of those who import wine and silk: we call those manufacturers merchants who export the stuffs they make: we apply the term merchant to all those who fetch or carry alien wares. A corn-chandler (from *to cante*, to parcel out,)

out,) is he who buys corn for distribution in the home-market: a corn-merchant is he who buys corn for or from the foreign market.

Commerce in the French language answers to merchantry in the English: it means a trading with other countries. We apply the term still more inclusively, and reckon brokerage and banking among the departments of commerce, although no purchases are made by such agents of interchange.

The Italian verb *trafficare* was introduced by the Lombards, and it is etymologically connected with the Gothic *trëffan*, to meet. Traffic consequently signifies that commerce which is conducted by personal interview. Those who make bargains at the Exchange, traffic. Those who inspect the commodities they buy, traffic. Those supercargoes who make contracts on the spot for their loading, traffic. A pedlar traffics.

To trade and traffic with Macbeth
In riddles and affairs of death.

Good-manners, Good breeding.

Good-manners are confined to address and conduct; good-breeding includes the fashionable accomplishments: good manners are the effect of intercourse; good-breeding of education: good manners imply more of observation; good-breeding more of industry. Good-manners usually result from good-breeding; yet the former are more to a man's own praise, and he latter to that of his tutors.

(To be continued)

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ANTIQUARY.

NO. IX.

Let's talk of graves, and worms, and epitaphs. SHAKSP., Ric. ii.

THE other day, in company with a friend, our conversation fell upon those small poems in the Greek Anthology which were written as memorials of the dead. My companion's observations on their excellence proceeded to the extravagance of panegyric: and though I endeavoured to convince him we have many epitaphs in our own language of unusual merit, he seemed very unwilling to consider the funeral monuments of the moderns in any other light than as merely illustrative of our genealogical antiquities. Our conversation led to a few researches into the history of the epitaph in England; and the result is here presented to the reader.

Among our earliest epitaphs we may probably reckon those of the Romanized Britons; and in their form they seem to have been very similar to such as are recorded of the Romans. The latter usually began either with *Hic jacet*, or *Dis Manibus*; the titles and offices of the deceased followed, with perhaps some verses; and a conclusion, which informed the reader by whom or through what means the inscription was erected.

Whether the Saxons or the Danes used monumental inscriptions, either in their own or in the Latin tongue, in this country, it is perhaps impossible to ascertain. The few which we have for people in the Saxon times are the compositions of a later period.

The regular series of the English epitaph begins in the eleventh century. One of the most remarkable at this period is that preserved in Sir William Dugdale's Baronage for William de Warren, Earl of Surrey, who died in 1089. He found it in the Abbey Register: where it was said to have been engraven on a white stone.

*Hic Gulielme Comes, locus est laudis tibi
fomes*

Hujus fundator, & largus sedis amator.

Ille tuum funus decorat, placuit quia manus

Pauperibus Christi, quod prompta mente dedisti.

Ille tuos cineres servat Pancratius hæres,

Sanctorum Castris qui te sociabit in astris.

Optime Pancrati, fer opem te glorificanti;

Daque poli sedem, talem tibi qui dedit ædem.

The generality, however, of the epitaphs of this period were neither so long nor so laboured as Earl Warren's. Vitalis, the twenty-first Abbot of Westminster, who died in 1082, had only these two lines:

*A vita nomen qui traxit, morte vocante,
Abbas Vitalis tranfit, hicque jacet.*

In the twelfth century our epitaphs are few. The tomb usually consisted of a single figure, with such ornaments as seemed to designate the employment or the character of the deceased. And (with the exception of occasional Leonines,) when an inscription was added, it was little more than a mere designation of the person: such as that at Hereford of the year 1148.

Dñus Robertus de Reton Ep's Herefordensis.
Or that in the chapter-house at Gloucester, 1176:

*Hic jacet Ricardus Strongbow filius Gilberti
Comitis de Pembroke.*

Though

Though even at this early period we can adduce one instance of posthumous flattery, in the inscription attributed to Laurentius, 1176, one of the three abbots whose tombs are still lying in the cloister at Westminster.

Claudatur hoc tumulo vir quondam clarus in orbe

Quo preclarus erat hic locus, est, et erit.
Pro meritis vitæ deoit illi laurea nomen,
Detur ei vice laurea pro meritis.

Early in the thirteenth century we begin to find the epitaph in French: and with these, it should seem, promises of absolution to such spectators as might pray for the deceased were introduced. The more common epitaphs, however, which were written in the French tongue, were like that for William de Tracy, one of the murderers of Archbishop Becket, 1225.

Syre Guillaume de Tracy gift icy. Dieu de son alme eyt mercy.

Weever gives a longer inscription for Robert the third Earl of Oxford, 1221, which throws light upon a point we have already mentioned.

Sire Robert de Veer le premier Count de Oxenford le tierz git ici. Dieu de lame si lui plest face merci. Ki pur l'alme priera xl jors de pardon avera. + Pater noster, &c.

Henry III.'s, in 1272, still remains embossed round the ledge of his tomb in old capitals.

Ici gift: Henri: iadis: Rey: de: Engleterre: Seygnur: de: Hirlaunde: e Duc: de: Aquitayne: le fiz: li Rey: Johan: iadis Rey de Engleterre: a ki: Dieu: face: merci: Amen.

The epitaph of Bishop Gravesend, 1279, is a profession of faith.

Ego Richardus quondam Episcopus Lincolnienfis credo quod Redemptor meus vivit et in novissimo die de terra resurrecturus sum et rursus circumdabor pelle mea, et in carne mea videbo Deum salvatorem meum.

The inscription for Urien de St. Piere, (who died 1295,) in the church-yard of St. Pere, by Chestow, exhibits another formule of the epitaph in French, though it has been but imperfectly preserved.

Ici git le cors de Sene Pere
Preez pur li en bon manere
Ke Jesu pur sa paisun
de phecez li done pardun. Amen. Pr.

Another, which we quote from Dugdale's Baronage, for John de Warren the seventh Earl of Surrey, who died 1304, begins very much in the manner of that for Edward the Black Prince at Canterbury.

Vous qe passer ov bouche close,
Prier par cely ke cy repose:
En vie come vous esti jadis fu,
Et voustiel, ferretz come je fu;
Sire Johan Count de Garenne gift icy,
Deu de sa alme eit mercy.
Ky pur sa alme prierra.
Troiz mill jours de pardon avera.

Still however it is very rarely that we meet with an epitaph written in the vulgar tongue. There is one at Thornhill, in Yorkshire, or at least it was there some years ago, which may perhaps be ascribed to the early part of the fourteenth century. It is rude, but curious; and was placed over one of the Savil family.

Bonys emongq stonys lys ful
fleyt. gwyfste the sawle wan-
-deris were that God wylethe.

But till the middle of the fourteenth century the French epitaph continued; when we find titles and offices frequently recorded. At the church of Kingsweer, in Devonshire, we have one in rhyme.

Vos qui ici venez
Pur l'alme Philip priez.
Trente jours de pardon
Serra vostre gwerdun.

Toward the middle of this, and all through the next century, inscriptions in the vernacular tongue more frequently occur. Blomefield has preserved a curious specimen of the English of the time, in one at Holm church, in Norfolk, about 1404.

Henry Notingham and his wyff lyn here
That mayden this church, stepull, and quere,
Two vestments and bellez they made also,
Christ them save therefore fro wo!
And to bringe ther soules to bles of heven
Saith Pater and Ave with mylde steven.

And Mr. Gough, in the Sepulchral Monuments, whence many of the epitaphs in the present paper have been taken, gives the following from the church of St. Peter, at St. Alban's, 1420.

In the yere of Christ on thousand and four
hundryd ful trew with four and sixteen
I Richard Skipwith gentylman in birth, late
fellow of New Inne,
In my age twenti on my sowl partyd from the
body in August the 16th day
And now I ly her abyding God's mercy under
this ston in clay,
Desyryng yow that this sal see unto the Mey-
den pray for mee

That bare both God and Man,
Like as ye wold that other for ye thold
When ye ne may nor can.

The clergy and religious, however, still preferred Latin, perhaps as their more familiar idiom; and one or two instances occur,

occur, even so late as the middle of the fifteenth century, where the epitaph is given in rhyme. The new edition of Hutchins's Dorset mentions the following as engraved round the arch of the church-door-way at Durweston, nigh Blandford, 1459.

Hic jacet sub tumulo Downton Willielmus humatus :

Reſtor erat ville Durweſton : Okfordie natus.

Another English one, in the more common strain of the times, is given in Weever, from St. Benet's, Gracechurch, London.

Prey for the faulys of Henry Denne and Joane his wyf, theyr fadyrs, their modys, brodys, and good frendys, and of all Chriſtian faullys. Jeſu have mercy. Amen. who departed this lyf MCCCCLXXXI.

The generality of the Latin epitaphs, it will be eaſily remembered, begin moſt frequently with *Ora te pro anima*, perhaps followed by *miſerrimi peccatoris* ; an address, ſays Dr. Johnson, to the laſt degree ſtriking and ſolemn, as it flowed naturally from the religion then believed, and awakened in the reader ſentiments of benevolence for the deceased, and of concern for his own happineſs. There was nothing trifling or ludicrous, nothing that did not tend to the nobleſt end, the propagation of piety, and the increaſe of devotion.

With the diſſolution of religious houſes, and the ſubſequent Reformation, even this ceaſed. The reign of Elizabeth affords but few inſtances to the contrary. Though there are two in the church of Stanton Harcourt, in Oxfordſhire, both in Engliſh, one dated 1566, the other in 1569.

After this period the diſſuſion of learning gave a claſſic turn even to the epitaph ; and though the reign of Elizabeth perhaps can furniſh but few of a pure ſtandard, there is one of Ben Jonſon's which ſcarcely yields to any in the Anthologia.

Underneath this ſable hearſe
Lies the ſubject of all verſe :
Sidney's ſiſter, Pembroke's mother.
Death, ere thou canſt find another,
Good, and fair, and wiſe as ſhe,
Time ſhall throw a dart at thee.

I have ſeen another in the church of South Mimms, in Hertfordſhire, which, though more homely in its form, has almoſt equal ſpirit. It is without a date, and is marked only with the initials of him for whom it was intended. In a niche within the wall there is a ſkull, and beneath it theſe lines :

. Look on
Why turn away thine eyne.
This is no ſtranger's face,
The phifnomy is thine.

The epitaphs of later writers are too well known to be enumerated here. The beſt of Pope's are in the mouth of every one. A few caſes too occur where the elegance and ſublimity of the Roman Muſe have been copied with ſucceſs.

The epitaph which Dr. Jortin publiſhed in the firſt volume of his *Miſcellaneous Obſervations*, would do no diſcredit even to the *Carmina Sepulchralia* of the ancients.

Quæ te ſub tenera rapuerunt, Pæta, juvena,
O, utinam me crudelia fata vocent :
Ut linquam terras invifaque lumina Solis ;
Utque tuus rurfum corpore ſim poſito.
Tu cave Lethæo contingas ora liquore ;
Et cito venturi ſis memor, oro, viri.
Te ſequar ; obſcurum per iter dux ibit eunti
Fidus Amor, tenebras lampade diſcutiens.

The epitaph on Sir Chriſtopher Wren need hardly be repeated ; though it is ſaid to have been borrowed. In real merit, however, it is probably ſurpaſſed by that in King's College Chapel, over the reſting-place of Thomas Crouch.

Aperiet Deus tumulos ; et educet
Nos de ſepulchris.
Qualis eram, dies iſthæc cum
Venerit, ſcies.

The multiplication of inſtances, were only the beſt of our epitaphs to be here copied, would be endleſs. Certain it is, that a ſelection from the modern ſeries might be made, which, in elevation of ſentiment or tenderneſs of language, would form no mean companion to the Sepulchral Inſcriptions of the ancients.

Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

Impatiens ævi ſpernet noviffe ſeneſcam,
Et fati modus in dextra eſt.

AS every kindneſs deſerves a ſuitable return, it ſeems highly proper that ſome one ſhould manifeſt to Philogones, on the part of the female ſex, that gratitude which his anxious concern for the dangers with which women are menaced, from their predilection in favour of muſlin dreſſes, is ſo well calculated to excite. Nor can this, I preſume, be better ſhewn, than by pointing out the ſtill greater hazards needleſſy incurred by the men, and expreſſing the deep ſolicitude with which thoſe hazards inſpire us.

If we, by voluntarily expoſing ourſelves

selves to the accidents so pathetically deplored by your correspondent, shew, according to him, that we have cast off that extreme timidity which has ever been our reproach, still it must be confessed, that men, disdaining to be equalled, daily surpass us by braving dangers of the most varied description and terrific magnitude. I shall, however, confine myself to the mention only of the principal causes that operate against their safety, and which may be comprehended under the heads of Dice and Dinners, the Chace and the Bottle.

What confirms me in favour of this selection is, that the pernicious habits in question do not (like some sickly exotics that breathe their malignant influence over the artificial regions of fashion) shrink from all exposure to a rougher atmosphere, but are all, if not indigenous, at least so well naturalized amongst us, as to threaten shortly to overrun the whole island. Yet I might, perhaps, have been inclined to pass in silence the mischiefs which result from five-barred gates, and bumpers of brandy, since they serve rather to weed than to injure the community, were it not that, to borrow the words of "Philogunes," I cannot behold without a *shudder* (not indeed a *sympathetic* one) the hideous consequences that result from thence: bruises, dislocations, pimples, carbuncles, and a long train of evils which it were fruitless to enumerate—dodge, disease, and brutality.

It is well known what are the effects of Gaming, and that it generally terminates in the ruin, and often death, or in the subversion of every sentiment of honour and principle of morality, of those who abandon themselves to its insatiable influence.

With respect to Dinners, it may seem superfluous to comment on a subject with which my countrymen, owing, doubtless, to their acknowledged predilection for the more solid kinds of acquirement, are so practically and profoundly acquainted. It is, indeed, but justice to allow, that the first of sciences has by them been studied *con amore*. Yet as experience evinces that none can be prosecuted without some inconvenience, so it has been perceived, that in this the most fearful maladies lurk like serpents beneath its flowery paths, ready to infuse their poison into their bloated victims, who, however, with a laudable and characteristic perseverance, have never been discouraged by this unpleasant circumstance, and have accordingly greatly edified the world by their indefatigable research and diligent combi-

nation. Yet one discovery, it is to be lamented, has hitherto eluded the vigilance of the greatest adepts, who seem totally insensible that the disgust which accompanies the exhibition of their powers is in others equal to that which follows it in themselves. But although this has remained hitherto a mystery, no one will venture to deny that some of the first persons in the nation are in this way remarkably pre-eminent. Certain, however, it is, that no pleasure, no business, can proceed without a dinner; by this is sedition fomented, or loyalty confirmed; by this magistrates are installed and ministries formed. Not long since, on the occasion of a public event of great interest, I found an old friend in a very desponding mood: knowing him to be what in the country is considered a politician, that is a regular reader of newspapers, I conjectured his distress to be of a public nature, and therefore demanded whether he had any objection to the new appointments. "No," replied he with a sigh, "but I am convinced no change can be effected without much being swallowed; and for one who, like me, waits with the greatest impatience the arrival of the papers, trembling lest they and their bearer should be swallowed up in the surrounding bogs, it is rather sad to read of nothing but dinners in which one cannot partake, and patriotic toasts in which one has no opportunity of joining. The public good, is however, dear to me, and I hope ere long the vigorous measures which we trust will now be adopted, may procure the nation such success as shall set us a-feasting all the kingdom over. In which patriotic wish we all acquiesce.

But in favour of predominant absurdities, arbitrary custom will doubtless be pleaded; yet if this be allowed any excuse for the habitual vices of men, fashion surely may extenuate the lighter follies of women. Custom, which has often the force of necessity, condemns the widows of India to a painful death; and shall not convenience, cleanliness, and elegance, added to that noble object so much insisted on by legislators, the encouragement of national manufactures, be deemed adequate reasons for the dangers to which women expose themselves, and which, instead of involving their families in distress, and covering them with shame, can injure themselves alone.

To the general use of our cotton-manufactures may be, in a great measure, ascribed the perfection they have attained; and on their superior excellence materially depends

depends that commerce, the continuance of which only can enable this nation to maintain the awful contest in which it is at present engaged. Let it not then be imagined, that women are wanting in public spirit, or in individual prudence,

because they are content to risk for the national welfare those lives they are not permitted to devote to their country in the field.

March 10. C. I. L.

CAMILLA.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS of the late FREDERIC THEOPHILUS KLOPSTOCK, AUTHOR of the MESSIAH and other POEMS.

KLOPSTOCK, the first and greatest poet of Germany, was born at Quedlinburg, on the 2d of July, 1724. He was the eldest of eleven children, six brothers and five sisters. His father was at first in the commission as magistrate of Quedlinburg, and afterwards farmed the bailiwick of Friedeburg, in the Brandenburg part of Mansfeld. He was a man of an original cast, extreme uprightness and good-nature, noble firmness, and undaunted resolution. In the number of his peculiarities it is necessary to distinguish the extreme tenacity with which he maintained the truth of all sentiments, particularly those he often professed to have himself; as also the firm faith he had in the corporeal presence of the Devil, with whom he had many stout combats in the night-time.

These whimsies of his father had however no serious influence on the education of young Klopstock. He left the powers both of his body and mind to unfold themselves freely, and shackled him neither with the exercise of authority or the adherence to system. The son accordingly discovered early indications of a character no less original and happy than that of his father, although very different in its bias. His boyish years flowed on in one uninterrupted stream of happiness, such as would naturally result from a proper distribution of his time betwixt business and pleasure. He was employed some hours every day at home in learning the elements of the languages; and devoted the remaining part of his time with youthful ardour to athletic exercises. When pronounced to be fit for a public school, his father took him to the gymnasium at Quedlinburg, where he held the first rank no less in their scientific labours than in their gymnastic games; the latter however lost their interest for him considerably as he grew older. In his sixteenth year he proceeded from

the gymnasium to the college, where his character as a man and a poet displayed itself more positively and advantageously to view. The rector Freitag, a profound philologist, deserves particular notice among his teachers. He elucidated the ancients with a precision and taste very rare at that time: he sought to make his scholars familiar, not only with the language, but the spirit of the writer. Under this gentleman Klopstock acquired a perfect mastery over the classics, entered into all the beauties of the ancient authors, and, while breathing in the fire of their originality and genius, fed a flame within himself, that was, ere long, to burst forth in full lustre. He applied himself very diligently to compositions, in prose and verse, and made, among other poetical essays, some pastorals, which were the favourite subjects of the youthful Muse in the German universities. He read but few books, and those of the choicest kind, which he studied with the most fixed attention and minuteness of investigation. His principal study, however,—the book which he perused the oftenest, and with the greatest pleasure,—was man. His school-fellows were the interesting pages that supplied his observing mind with the richest materials for reflection.

At so early a period as the present he took the resolution of writing an *epic poem*, which had hitherto not existed in the German language. The high opinion he had of Virgil, his favourite poet amongst the ancients; the honour he promised himself in being the first who should offer the German public a work like the *Æneid*; the warmth of patriotism that early animated him to raise the fame of German literature in this particular to a level with that of other European countries; the just indignation he felt in reading the book of a Frenchman, who had denied the Germans every talent for poetry;—all combined with the consciousness of his own superior powers, to spur him on to the execution of his exalted purpose. He was how-

ever

ever long undecided in the choice of his subject; he sought out some hero in the German history; and fixed first on this, then on that, and among others on the Emperor Henry; but after choosing and rejecting for some time, he at length gave the preference to the Messiah. This preference was given even before his acquaintance with Milton, whose *Paradise Lost* was but lately become an important subject of his study.

In the autumn of the year 1745 he left the college, and repaired to the university at Jena. He now applied to the study of divinity, but principally by himself. His main concern, however, in the stillness of his closet, was the realizing some part of his proposed scheme, by drawing out the three first cantos. As the Alexandrine measure appeared to him too uniform and fatiguing, the trochaic too prolix, and the pure ten-foot iambics totally unfitted for the construction of the German language, he composed these three cantos in prose. His performance greatly displeased him: he was fired with a laudable indignation at feeling himself so inferior in harmony to his grand models Homer and Virgil. Lost in his own deep reflections, he would frequently wander up and down the solitary walks round the town; and in one of these perambulations he came to a determination of emulating the gigantic masters of antiquity in the structure of their verse. In a few hours he completed a page of hexameters; and from that time decided on cloathing his whole poem in this garb. Thus was he now the first who introduced a metre into German poetry that was conceived unattainable in that language. He afterwards triumphantly defended this mode of versification both by example and argument.

In the Easter of 1746 he left Jena, and went to Leipzig in company with his cousin Schmidt, from Langensalza, afterwards privy-counsellor at the Court of Vienna. Here he soon became acquainted with the young favourites of the Muses, who had formed themselves into a sort of literary society, in order to purify their taste by mutual criticisms on their various essays, the best of which were published in the paper intitled "*Bremen Contributions*." Their names were Gærner, Cramer, Schlegel, Giseke, Rabener, Zacharia, and others. Our poet was admitted into their small society, attended their meetings, and submitted to their laws. About this time Klopstock began to display his genius in the lyric, and also in the sublimer epic style, and produced in these years many

excellent odes of this description. These, together with the three cantos of the Messiah, appeared at first in the *Bremen Contributions*. However, at this period the taste of the Germans was not sufficiently formed for them to relish with a true zeal the lofty flight of Klopstock's poetic genius, nor to penetrate fully the compass of his dignified and compact style; and it may with justice be observed, that Germany was now totally unprepared for the reception of a poet of so superior a cast. Yet his cantos were read with the highest warmth of admiration by all men possessed of a genuine love for German poetry and fine style; and this applause was fully sufficient to animate the poet in the prosecuting his sublime lyric strains.

Klopstock's stay in Leipzig became at length unpleasant to him, from the continual loss of his familiar friends, who gradually one after the other left the university. The warm and tender attachment that bound him to this estimable circle in Leipzig formed the sweetest remembrance of his past life, on which he dwelt with peculiar pleasure even in his old age. While he contemplated in pensive melancholy each of his beloved friends sinking successively into the grave, his only comfort was the recollection of what he was once to them, and what he would be in future. He regarded each of their deaths as an approach for himself to that ultimate alliance with them that would know no term.

From Leipzig, Klopstock repaired, in the year 1748, to Langensalza, and there resided in the house of a relation named Weiss, whose children he undertook to instruct. This circumstance brought him into a nearer acquaintance with Schmidt's sister, with whom he had for some time been in the habits of correspondence. This young lady, well known by the name of Fanny in his Odes, was possessed of great beauty, combined with much good sense, that was well fitted to awaken the tenderest sentiment in the breast of a man as susceptible as Klopstock. Many of his odes and elegies are filled with that melting sensibility that bespeaks the purity and ardour of his affection to this young lady, who appeared however much more flattered by his passion than able to return it in a serious manner. The pain of not seeing himself beloved by the object he adored; perhaps also the prejudicial influence of severe application on his health, particularly in treating a subject of so sacred and awful a nature, all conspired to throw him into a melancholy state, that lasted for some time, and threw a dark colouring over

over all his poetic effusions. This however fortunately wore away entirely after a few years, from travelling, increase of society, a fresh attachment, a growing fame, and constant occupation of his mental powers.

The Messiah acquired in the space of a few years its merited attention from all ranks in Germany. It found friends and enemies, admirers and critics, every where; but its approbation was owing as much to the sacredness of the matter as the beauty of the poetry: Christian readers loved it as a book that afforded them at length, amidst the dry themes of cold orthodoxy, some scope for devout feeling; young preachers quoted it in the pulpit, and coupled the name of Klopstock with that of the prophets. The stauncher class of divines, indeed, who are ever alive to any inroads on their sacred jurisdiction, gave the poem the appellation of presumptuous fiction, contaminating the Scripture-history with fables, and undermining the faith. An honest village-preacher once waited on him to beg for God's sake and the sake of religion, that he would not let Abaddon (the fallen angel) be blessed in the end. Judges, or such as would be thought so, pronounced their sentences freely, either for or against this new epopee, in journals or pamphlets. However, these first critics on both sides were superficial, premature, and misguided judges: with the exception of Lessing, George Heß, and some few other writers, at that period there was not one who deserved the least notice. The partisans of the German grammarian Gottsched raised the greatest clamour against the work, on the ground of the language, and sought by poor arguments and sorry wit to depreciate its merits. The Swiss critics, as opponents to the Saxons, on the other hand, extolled and defended it with all their might. Bodmer, in particular, the admirer and translator of Milton, embraced the cause of the German epic bard with enthusiastic ardour, and contributed very greatly, by his warm eulogium, to accelerate the universal celebrity of his poem. Klopstock heard and profited by the public dissensions, but never engaged in any of the disputes.

About this time our poet was invited by Bodmer and his friends to visit them in Switzerland, where his poem had gone before, to pave the way for his most hearty reception; as in this country it had produced an immediate and powerful impression in his favour. Klopstock accepted the invitation, and travelled in the sum-

mer of the year 1750, accompanied by the philosopher Sulzer, to Zurich, where he was received with open arms, and every one emulated to make his stay agreeable. He resided at Bodmer's house, with whom he had previously carried on a correspondence; and the latter viewed his guest with a sort of veneration not unlike what a believer would feel on seeing a holy poet or prophet of the Old Covenant, if any such were to make his appearance. Nay, he attached to the character which Klopstock had assumed, such very high ideas of sanctity, that he considered it a sort of profanation of his holy calling for the bard of the Messiah to enter into the gay society of his younger friends. His fame was not confined to the cities or literary circles only; it extended itself over the rugged mountains of Switzerland. Two girls once came down the lake from Glarus, with the sole intent of seeing the divine poet who had clothed the sacred subject of the Messiah in language suited to its dignity. He passed three quarters of a year in Switzerland; and immortalized his worthy host Bodmer, as also his own famous Tour on the lake of Zurich, by two charming odes.

Klopstock did not confine his visits to Zurich only, but undertook a journey into several of the neighbouring cantons. The air of Switzerland, that breathed the noble sentiments of patriotism and of freedom, was congenial to the fervour of the poet's soul, and wrought him to that pitch of inspiration that approximates man the nearest to his Maker. The uncorrupted German simplicity of manners still prevalent in this country had the liveliest effect in cherishing the tranquil current of his feelings. He found the people his friends, and was no less friendly disposed to them. They even wished to detain him amongst them, by granting him the rights of a Swiss citizen, and forming a rich matrimonial alliance for him; to all which he felt himself perfectly inclined, and was on the point of becoming their countryman and brother.

However, his destiny took another turn this summer, no less favourable to his external circumstances. As he possessed no independence, he had it in contemplation to enter on that course of life which several of his friends and acquaintances, as Ebert, Gærtner, Zacharia, and others, had chosen, namely, that of the scholastic and pedagogic line in the higher schools, for the procuring which situation he relied on the interest of Jerusalem at the Court of Brunswick. How easily might the poet have

have been then lost in the scholar, or the scholar in the poet: for Klopstock was not the man to divide his attention and his powers: whatever he commenced he pursued with all the ardour and vigour he possessed.

The good genius of Germany raised up in a right season the great Bernstorff, whose capacious mind traced in the very commencement of Klopstock's work the future glory of the poet. The three first cantos had been presented to him at Paris, where he resided as Danish ambassador. Klöpfel, who was the private chaplain to the Duke of Gotha, made him acquainted with these cantos, and the circumstances of the author. Bernstorff immediately took the resolution of recommending Klopstock by letter to the then minister Schulin at Copenhagen, previous to his own return, and of afterwards taking him directly under his immediate patronage. Upon his reaching Copenhagen himself, Bernstorff mentioned Klopstock to his friend the Head-Marshal Moltke, who was then in high favour with Frederic V. Upon this the two ministers invited Klopstock to their capital, with the promise of such a pension as should set him above all the exigencies of life, and enable him to devote himself solely to the sublime inspirations of his Muse. What could better entitle Frederic to the grand ode in which the poet dedicated to him the Messiah?

Klopstock set off in the spring of the year 1751 for Denmark. He took the road to Copenhagen by Saxony and Quedlinburg, where he saw his relations; by Brunswick, where he visited some of his academical friends; and by Hamburg, where he enjoyed the company of Hagedorn, and formed the agreeable acquaintance of the famous Cidli, (by her proper name Margaret Moller,) an intellectual girl, and a great admirer of his Messiah. This acquaintance soon assumed a tenderer cast on both sides, that terminated in the warmest affection, of which his odes afford us many excellent memorials.

At Copenhagen Klopstock met with the most cordial reception from Bernstorff. He there lived a very secluded tranquil life, never obtruding his presence at Court, but dedicating his time entirely to his poem. During his residence here he appears to have enlivened his mind by Young's and Richardson's writings. With the former he even kept up a correspondence, and addressed an ode to him, expressive of his very high esteem and warm regard. The lively interchange of letters that passed uninterruptedly every post day between his beloved Margaret

and himself knit the bonds of affection even closer, and rendered both more eager for their ultimate union.

Domestic circumstances, however, compelled the young people to make a temporary sacrifice of their present happiness to future comfort. Klopstock passed the winter in Copenhagen. In the summer he attended the Court with Moltke into the country to Friedenburg. His friend often introduced him to the King, who esteemed the poet so much, that he never failed giving him unequivocal proofs of the little impression which his enemies (the natural attendants on court-favour,) had made on his mind. In the year 1752 Queen Louisa died, and her death was commemorated by a dignified ode of Klopstock, well suited to the melancholy occasion. The King undertaking a journey the summer following to Holstein, Klopstock profited by the opportunity to return to the object of his affection in Hamburg, and consecrated this happy interval of the whole summer to love and the Muses. This period may be regarded as the most fertile and blooming season for the poetic spirit of our bard, who, while inhaling the breath of love in the presence of his mistress, fanned the already vivid flame that had been kindled at the altar of the Muses. To this frame of mind we are indebted for his captivating songs to Cidli, under the title of his Meta, and his best lyric pieces. His matrimonial alliance with her was however still deferred. He was obliged to leave her once more, and return with the King to Copenhagen. The whole following year, 1753, he continued in Denmark, separated from her. In the summer of the year 1754 he travelled again to Hamburg, where his Margaret at length, on the 10th of June, became his wife. But he enjoyed for a short time only the true bliss of connubial affection. She was snatched from him in the most interesting moment of offering him a pledge of their love*. The posthumous works which Klopstock published of his wife in the year 1759, are the most faithful portrait of her charmingly susceptible heart, and evince in the most striking manner the rare and pure fervour with which she was devoted to him. Her memory was sacred and indelible to the poet till the latest period of his existence. He often wandered to her grave, in the village of Outensen, near Hamburg, which he had fixed on as the spot where his own remains might in future rest by her side.

To the year 1771 Klopstock made

* See her beautiful Letters in the Life and Correspondence of Richardson.

Copenhagen

Copenhagen his usual place of residence ; but after that time he lived mostly in Hamburg, in the character of royal Danish legate, and counsellor from the Court of the Margrave of Baden. This latter title, together with a pension, was the grant of the present Elector Frederic of Baden, whose invitation to our poet was so pressing, that he spent the year 1775 at the Court of Carlsruhe.

Notwithstanding the serious cast that pervaded the writings of Klopstock, he was in his social intercourse lively and good-humoured ; a gentle stream of attic mirth flowed through all his words and actions. It was a very rare case for him to be clouded by spleen, or any gloomy sentiment. " Klopstock (wrote Sturz, in 1775,) is chearful in every company, and possesses an unabating vivacity, that gives a pleasure and importance to the minor concerns of life. He enlarges sometimes with all the exuberance of his poetic invention on a trivial idea, that grows under his formation into a vast assemblage of images. He is never severe in ridicule, nor positive in argument, but opposes with modesty, and listens attentively to the opposite sentiments of others. Equally remote from the groveling character of the courtier, or the superciliousness of vulgar pride, he never loses sight of the man in the splendour of his situation : he esteems birth highly, but real merit still more. The disparity of condition between him and others makes him distant in his intercourse with his superiors, and frequently leads him to discern in the cold condescensions and patronage of the great a reproach rather than an honour to the person obliged. He requires therefore many advances on their part, proportioned to the superiority of their rank, before he makes any particular approach himself. In the polite circles of insipidly fine people, unmarked by any stamp of character, Klopstock is never to be found. He prefers the humbler and more substantial enjoyment of domestic friendship, heightened by the surrounding charms of nature, in rural seclusion. He is always encompassed by youth ; and I have often been delighted with seeing him pass by amidst a crowd of young people, all seemingly gratified at being in his company. In painting he loves only what delineates life, thought, and feeling. He is interested by that kind of music which reaches the heart, but not by those violent tones which overpower the voice.

" The pleasantest season for Klopstock (continued Sturz,) is the winter, on

account of the skating. He is enthusiastically attached to this amusement, and recommends it to every one with warmth of persuasion. His life was however once exposed to a very serious danger on the ice."

To the very close of life did the holy harp of our bard sound forth notes equally sublime and full of divine inspiration. While sinking into the grave, he was engaged to present posterity with a collection of his works, such as would be worthy the great poet. From the year 1793 they passed through the office of the famous Göthe three different times, and evince the high veneration in which the poet was held by his contemporaries ; a veneration that will keep pace with the ages of the world.

Klopstock died as he had lived. He retained the sacred character which his religious principles had imprinted on him. The same convictions and hopes as had yielded to his soul serenity and exalted peace, continued unshaken to his last moments. Of death he spoke with the most chearful composure : the consoling representations of a departure from this world ; the pleasing images of death and immortality, sung by his own lofty Muse, recurred to his mind in the moment of trial, and whispered comfort to his spirit as it fled. His dispassionate soul was undismayed at the symptoms of decay which increased every year. His bodily powers were visibly diminished in the winter of 1802. He was however well pleased with the visits of his friends, particularly in the evening. If they staid away for several days, he reproached them for their absence in a gentle manner. He frequently read in later times in the Messiah. " Think not (said the modest man,) that I read it as a poet : I merely occupy myself with the ideas it contains." In conversation his chearfulness never forsook him : he retained even the sprightliness of his youth ; and entered also with the same vivacity and interest into all the domestic concerns and individual welfare of his friends. He suffered greatly from the cholic and the hemorrhoidal complaint by turns ; but when any abatement of the pain allowed him to receive the visits of his friends, he forgot his ailments, regained his chearful mood, and, waving the subject of health, invited his guest to drink with him a glass of the excellent old wine which his friends from far and near had sent to comfort him. He found this also a much greater strengthener than any sort of medicine. Of the modern events which have been lately disturb-

ing the world, he with a manifest aversion avoided speaking. On the other hand, he turned the discourse with peculiar pleasure to the past scenes of his youth, and whatever in later periods were connected with them. His retentive memory, aided the liveliness of his imagination, the force and tenderness of his expression, rendered the representation of these scenes truly interesting to his friends.

In the last weeks of his life he secluded himself entirely from all the world, even from those who were dearest to him. He sent them many times kind messages, but declined seeing them. Tranquillity of soul; resignation to God's holy will; warm emotions of gratitude for the joys of life; a gentle endurance of the sufferings of death; a calm prospect of the grave; firm hopes and joyful expectations of a higher existence;—these were now the sum of all his sensations. The fair form of the angel of death; the soothing image of the grave; the exalting view of a better world, which fired the lofty-minded youth in hours of divine inspiration to pen his sacred hymns;—all these now hovered round the head of the dying hoary saint. The happy end of a good and just man he has sung in the twelfth canto of the Messiah with an unparalleled grandeur of description. The courage of the man, and the triumph of the Christian, attended him in the hard struggles of dissolution, that grew ever more painful on a nearer approach. In this exalted frame of mind he was once speaking of our Saviour: "Christ suffered (said he): we know it: why are we then astonished that he suffered, that he was obliged to suffer? Was it not the will of the All-Supreme." In one of the last and severest conflicts with the aggravated sufferings of his soul and body, he raised himself up on his couch, folded his hands, and with the uplifted look of one as it were transfigured, pronounced the holy words so finely illustrated in his ode of the Compassionator: "Can a woman forget her child, so that she have not pity on the fruit of her womb? and should she, yet will I not forget thee." The cup of his affliction was now drained dry: he had drank a full draught: he fell into a gentle slumber, and awoke no more. He died at noon on the 14th of March, 1803.

A solemn funeral, such as Germany had never witnessed for any man of letters before, honoured the last venerable remains of Klopstock. The city which our immortal bard had, from his frequently

declared attachment to its happy constitution, inhabited for upwards of half a century, combined with the citizens of the neighbouring place where his corpse was to be deposited, in arranging the solemnities of his interment. The representatives also of the German and foreign states, the ambassadors and agents from Belgia, Denmark, England, France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, joined this association, in order to pay, in the name of their nations, this tribute of respect to the manes of Klopstock.

The ceremony took place on a clear spring morning of March the 22d. By command of the Hamburg Senate, a *corps d'honneur* of a hundred men, on foot and on horseback, attended: military honours were appointed on the corpse's passing the eight guard-houses in the Hamburg territory; and before the main-guard the fine company of dragoons was drawn out. Notwithstanding the immense concourse of people, amounting to at least fifty thousand, in the streets and market-place, all interference of the police was superfluous. A universal sentiment of awe supplied its place: it impressed silence and gravity on an incalculable mass of men. At ten o'clock the procession commenced with the tolling of the bells of the six principal churches in Hamburg. A long train of carriages (which, exclusive of those from Altona, were a hundred and sixty in number,) of foreign envoys and Hamburg citizens, senators, men of letters, merchants, teachers, and artists, followed close behind the open hearse, drawn by four horses, with four riders mounted on them. On this hearse stood the plain coffin, covered with black. About half-way to the grave the solemnly slow-moving procession stopped before the gate on the Hamburg mountain that forms the boundary between Denmark and Hamburg, where an equally numerous crowd was assembled. At the gate of Altona, and the Hamburg landmark, the corpse was received by the first persons of the royal government, by the literati, officers, foreign generals, and citizens, who fell into the train. A Danish *corps d'honneur* succeeded that of Hamburg, which returned. Between eight mutes with black rods walked three young girls, immediately before the hearse. They were attired in white, and veiled, having garlands of roses and oak-leaves on their heads. They carried garlands of roses and myrtles, and baskets of opening leaves and spring flowers, to the grave of the deceased. Four mutes uncovered

vered proceeded by the side of the hearse, holding the crape tassels that hung from the coffin. Thus the venerable procession passed through the main-street of Altona. Before the parade and guard-house the funeral music of muffled horns added a melting solemnity to the tender melancholy scene. At the burying-spot near Ottenien a similar music received the mourners. Here the bier with the nearest attendants rested a short time. The train entered the church at one o'clock, and proceeded to the altar. Borne by the officers of the Hamburg Senate, and encircled by the maidens and other attendants, the coffin now passed slowly on into the church. From the lofty choir the gently swelling notes re-echoed through the aisle the psalm of the holy bard intitled "Our Father who art in Heaven." More than a hundred musicians, together with female singers, in white, from different families in Hamburg, attuned under Schwenke's guidance several strophes of this hymn as the coffin was set down before the altar, and the three maidens deposited upon it their garlands. The poet's master-piece, which was carried before, was now laid on the lid of the coffin. A youth covered the pall, that was turned up, with laurel-wreaths. After the psalm, the choir sung the dying hymn of Klopstock. Choruses from his sacred poem, set to music by Romberg, and others from Mozart's *Durges*, succeeded the speech over the coffin. It was Klopstock's words which were on this occasion rehearsed. Mr. Meyer, the canon, read, after an introduction of a few words, from the twelfth canto of the *Messiah*, the representation of Mary's death, that sublime picture of a dying saint. Then the choir of young girls, accompanied by simple melody, sung *The Resurrection*. In the mean time the coffin was lifted up and carried to the grave under the lime-tree, followed by the whole train. Covered with the fresh sprigs of the spring and laurel-branches, it sunk down to rest.

Amidst the many singular perfections which Klopstock's Muse combines within itself, it is difficult to sketch their particular characteristics. His style of writing is so original, that it cannot with justice be regarded in comparison with the great poets of Germany, or any other nation. What Klopstock sung is all grand, sublime, striking, and animated with a creative genius; there is every where an exuberance of imagination and an overflow of feeling: his stretch of thought is unattainable, whether in penning a reli-

gious hymn in the spirit of the Psalmist, or a song after the manner of the ancient Cheruscan bards, or a ballad to friendship and patriotism; whether in retracing the language of the cherubim, or painting the human passions in his tragic poems with the strength of *Æschylus*. His world is an immense realm of imagination: his spirit hovers in it; and his tongue strives to utter what his spiritual eye has there descried. For that purpose a peculiar language was requisite: one that was stronger, more comprehensive, manifold, and figurative, than the usual language of men who express objects from the real world. The same remark applies to the characters that Klopstock delineates. His eye seeks in the regions of fancy greater virtues, and also blacker crimes, than what here exist. His good, as well as his bad personages, have no model in this lower world. The virtuous man despairs of attaining the goodness of heart which he attributes to the good in his ideal world: and the wicked man regards himself but an infant in iniquity when placed by the side of those described in the poem, in whom he discovers scarcely any likeness of himself.

Klopstock's *Messiah* will ever remain the first and grandest poetic monument for the German nation. It consists of twenty cantos, and comprehends the Redemption of fallen Man, effected by the Messiah in his humanity, from the commencement of his sufferings to his ascension. To this work Germany is indebted for the honour of not yielding, to any modern nation at least, in the higher department of epic poetry, and of maintaining a superiority over most. The religious epopee is carried in the *Messiah* to higher perfection than in Milton's *Paradise Lost*. The grand subject so beautifully related in the Holy Scriptures has received from the pen of the poet a more exalted form, both by means of his disposition, and by the ingenious fiction of his pious fancy. It has been rendered interesting by the diversity of narrative, delineation, dialogue, and lyric poetry; by the choice and rich assemblage of figures and comparisons; and by the perfect beauty of expression and versification. No German poet has ever reached the variety, fullness, and harmony, of Klopstock's hexameters.

On the value of his odes all cultivated Germans have but one voice. They are esteemed with justice as the plain and appropriate effusions of a wise, upright, and patriotic man. He has indeed poured out his sentiments and feelings on what imme-

diately

diately concerned himself; but at the same time he has laid down the truest, usefulest, and finest maxims, for the guidance of human conduct. "The simplest of his odes, (says Herder,) particularly in detached lines, are Tunes on David's Harp. Many of his songs, and the most artless of his cantos in the Messiah, have given our language a simplicity, and genuine lyric construction, that we should in vain look for in our shining neighbours." His Divine Songs all breathe the spirit of Christianity, a zeal in the cause of faith and love, a fervent piety, and an active benevolence.

From the superior qualities of this poet in the epic style, it is usual to forget his dramatic talents, which are however certainly not of a mean cast. Although his tragedies are more fitted for reading than representation, yet they discover the same traits of simplicity, dignity, and force of amplification, as well as fine language, which peculiarize all his productions. Whoever is familiar with the Greek and British drama, must admire here the similarity, though not the imitation, of their tragic effect. His first tragedy, *The Death of Adam*, which was very happily versified by Gleim, was succeeded, after some length of time, by two others, writ-

ten in iambics, intitled *Solomon and David*. And then three dramatic pieces, *Hermann's Battle*, *Hermann and the Princes*, *Hermann's Death*, which, being all intended to celebrate the German hero Hermann or Arminius, who saved his country by valour from subjection to the Romans, are in reality but distinct parts of one whole.

While descanting on the merits of Klopstock as a poet, we must not pass over those which he displayed as a grammarian. He read, compared, and digested, with the most assiduous attention, all that was entitled to notice on language, however dry and uninteresting the study. If we except his new orthography, and some other peculiarities, his copious remarks in single essays, on harmony and measure, as well as in the *Learned Republic*, and the *Grammatical Dialogues*, will be found very judicious. The latter work must at least have a peculiar value and interest for the German nation, inasmuch as he attempts to prove, by many translations from the Greek and Roman writers, that his native tongue admits of the same conciseness, force, and nobleness of expression, that characterize these two ancient models of a fine language.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LOVE AND PRUDENCE.

BY LAURA SOPHIA TEMPLE.

'TWAS yet the dawn of youth's gay hour
E'er mild content had fled my bow'r;
Joy's rosy orb illum'd my sky,
And Fancy lit my roving eye;
I laugh'd at Danger's whisper'd threat,
With maddest hopes my vain heart beat;
'Twas then that Prudence cross'd my way,
And often, often would she say,—
"Check thy wild course, and follow me."
I murmur'd at her harsh command,
I would not take her offer'd hand.
"What! (I exclaim'd,) already come,
All my best feelings to benumb?
Grant to my prayers a short delay,
Oh call again some other day;
Full soon will Time my minutes steal,
And on my forehead fix his seal:
Then, then, cold Nymph, I'll follow thee."
She sigh'd and went;—I dropt a tear,—
But still pursued my mad career.
While thus I joyous skipt along,
I heard a soft and melting song;

Onward I bounded,—for the strain
Thrill'd to my heart, and pierc'd my brain;
But Prudence stop't me;—tho' repell'd,
Still she return'd, my steps withheld,
And mournful whisper'd, "Follow me."

I turn'd me from her steadfast eye,
And from her presence long'd to fly.
Oh! it was Love's voluptuous lay
Tempted my truant feet to stray;
That o'er my cheated senses stole,
And robb'd of energy my soul;
That bade my tongue to Prudence say,
"Thou meddling fool, away! away!
I cannot—will not follow thee."

O'er flow'ry paths I gaily stept;
Prudence the while look'd on and wept;
I gaz'd on Love's enchanting smile,
And doated on the gentle wile:
'Tis not for my weak lips to tell
The magic of each wond'rous spell,
Which did my bosom-peace betray,
And tempted still my tongue to say,
"Prudence, I will not follow thee."

Thus

Thus was my feeble judgment led
By all that Love or look'd or said.
Thus was my raw, unpractis'd youth
Deceiv'd by Falshood, deck'd in truth :
But when I prov'd that angel-smile
The worthless covering of guile ;
Oh ! when my dark and vast despair
Had found his promises were air,
Then did remorse my bosom rend,
And clasping Prudence as my friend,
"Lead on, (I cried,) I'll follow thee."

Exeter, April 10, 1806.

TO MIRA,

ON HEARING HER PERFORM ON THE
HARP.*

BY J. LYNCH, ESQ.

WHAT sounds divine are those I hear ?
What witching notes arrest mine ear ?
My pulse beats quick, I heave the sigh,
While rapture thrills thro' ev'ry part,
A sweet enchantment chains my heart ;—
O tell me why ?

Now I hear the syren-strain
In soft and dulcet notes complain ;
While tun'd to melody of woe,
My tears, I know not why, begin to flow ;
Till rous'd, while strains like thunder roll,
Heroic ardour fires my soul,
On high achievements bent, my bosom burns,
I dart amidst the hostile roar,
I spur my steed thro' fields of gore,
And my victorious sword the fate of battle
turns.

How blest should I proclaim that hour,
When Mira's harp, with strange controul,
Diffus'd its fascinating pow'r
O'er all my ravish'd soul—
If war or pity only was the theme,
My heart would be secure, I then should be
the same.

But cease, Enchantress ! cease the lay,
O fling that magic harp away !
In pity cease,—my breast is stung :
I'm lost !—*the harp to Love is strung.*

I look impassion'd to her eye—
Rash boy ! thus madly to aspire,
My sev'rish frame is all on fire,
I droop my head and sigh.

Now flatt'ring Hope begins to spread
Visions of bliss around my head ;
And now that phantom love-lorn Care
Points to the path of wild Despair.

What shall I do ?—To hope is vain :
I'll tear me from her fatal sight,
Hide me in shades of darkest night,
And silently complain.
I'll go, I'll fly this very hour,—
Alas ! my limbs have lost their pow'r,
Enchanted by her strain !

* From Poems about to be published.

ANACREONTIC.

COME reach me old Anacreon's lyre,
For wint'ry snows are lowering near,
And soon shall chill th' autumnal fire
That gleams on life's declining year.
Then let me wake the rapturous shell,
With cords of sweet remembrance strung ;
While grateful Age delights to tell
Of joys that glow'd when life was young.
And, lest the languid pulse forego
The throb that Fancy's flight inspires,
Anacreon's flowing cup bestow,
And urge with wine the waning fires.
But temper me the Teian bowl !
And chasten me the Teian shell !
The visions that in memory roll
Are such as Nature's bosom swell.
Yet, Nature !—rhine the votive string,
To no polluted ear address ;
That of no blooming boys can sing,
But boys that hang on Beauty's breast.
Nor lawless thro' the realms of love,
Where native Venus lights the way,
Shall yet excursive Fancy rove,
Inebriate with the wanton lay.
If, while the mantling goblet flows,
I sing of Beauty's charms divine ;—
The breast that heaves, the cheek that
glows,
And beaming eyes, like stars, that shine ;—
The draft on Memory's tablet true
That pictures each entrancing grace,
Without a frown shall Stella view,
Or there some lov'd memorial trace.
And when with high-enraptur'd air
My lavish verse shall most commend,
She'll find her youthful image there,
Or in each portrait own a friend.
Then reach me old Anacreon's lyre,
And temper me Anacreon's bowl ;
That youthful Joy's remember'd fire
May Age's numbing frost controul.

J. THELWALL.

LINES SPOKEN AT A MEETING HELD ON
THE 29TH JANUARY, 1806, IN GREEN-
OCK, TO CELEBRATE THE ANNIVER-
SARY OF THE BIRTH OF ROBERT
BURNS, THE SCOTTISH BARD.

ILLUSTRIOUS Bard ! who now attun'st
thy lay
With kindred songsters in eternal day,
Where streams of living light incessant flow,
Far, far beyond the reach of human woe,—
O grant a spark of thy celestial fire,
To warm our fancy, and our Muse inspire,
While to thy mem'ry here we pour the lay,
And solemnize with song thy natal day ;
To thy immortal name attempt to raise
The annual tribute of our willing praise,
And

And sing the mysteries of thy humble birth,
How, like the daisy, first thou "glented"
forth,
Mid storms of life, and poverty severe,
In th' "auld clay bigging" on the banks of
Ayr.

See, in that sterile soil, the Scottish
Muse,
With fostering care, the seeds of song infuse
Into thy infant breast, while round thy brow
She binds her sacred gift, the holly bough;
And heaven-born Genius, from the realms
of day,
Pour on those germs the intellectual ray;
Then glowing visions, rich, luxuriant, strong,
Sublimely rise in thy harmonious song.
Nature unveils to thy poetic eye
Her every form, her every varied dye;
Then with a master's hand we see thee trace
Her every feature with a charming grace;
Draw forth the landscape in the strain sub-
lime,
From every season and from every clime.

See virgin Spring, by thee in daisies drest,
The blossom'd hawthorn deck her fragrant
breast;
And dazzling Summer, mistress of the year,
In robes of light, of rosy hue, appear;
See mellow Autumn, rich, by plenty
crown'd,
Serenely smiling, deal her blessings round;
And ruthless Winter, raging o'er the plain,
With storms and tempests howling in her
train.

The Passions, too, upon thy call attend,
And to thy tuneful strains submissive bend;
Love, first in power, demands the votive
song;
In melting measures then the harp is strung;
To scenes of transport, 'mong the broomy
knolls,*
Where happy lovers breathe their mutual
vows;
The fond embrace, the sweet half-granted
kiss;
The tender sigh, that wakes a world of bliss;
Those dear bewitching, modest smiles that
dart
Their powerful influence on th' enraptur'd
heart:
These balmy breathings of thy heaven-taught
lyre
Warm every heart, set every soul on fire.

Hope, dear companion of the spotless breast,
Points to some distant bliss yet unpossess'd;
With views of future happiness she cheers
The woe-worn pilgrim in this vale of tears.

Next trembling Fear, unable to controul
The dark forebodings of the guilty soul;
"Lo there she goes unpitied and unblest;
"She goes, but not to realms of everlasting
rest."

* Hills.

See Sorrow mourning o'er those ills of life
Man heaps on man, by cruelty and strife,
When mad Ambition mounts the blood-
stain'd car,

And wields the desolating sword of War,
Till some great Wallace rise and strike the
blow

That hurls a tyrant to the shades below;
Then Peace, fair daughter of the cloudless
sky,

Descends, and wipes the tear from every eye.
Discord and Hatred, with their bloated train
Of selfish aims, shall vanish from the plain,
And man to man, by mutual good allied,
Shall brothers be, and lay their feuds aside.

Mirth next in sportive measure trips along,
And beats responsive to thy 'witching song;
Around th' inspiring bowl her joyous crew
The laugh, the song, and merry tale, pur-
sue;

Or mingling in the dance upon the green,
With cheerful rustics hail their rural queen.

Now fly Hypocrisy comes gravely on,
Assumes the faint, and heaves a godly groan;
While from her hollow rotten heart arise
Fraud, scandal, long loud prayers, and lies:
Her voice is lifted up in holy wrath,
To wither frailty with her poisoning breath;
Presumes to wield Heav'n's own avenging rod,
And pour on man th' imputed wrath of God.

But see true Piety benign appear,
And o'er weak Nature shed the pitying tear,
And softly say, as said her Lord before,
Thee I condemn not, go and sin no more;
Relieve pale Misery from the jaws of Want;
To suffering Worth her aid in secret grant.
Then see her, when her pleasing task is
o'er,
Of yielding succour to the humble poor,
Bend o'er the "big ha' Bible," and her
God adore.

Thus sung th' immortal Bard, whose ho-
nour'd name
Now ranks with Heroes in the rolls of fame,
His lumbering harp unstrung, now hangs
supine,
No minstrel left to wake its powers divine:
The mighty master met his hapless doom,
Untimely call'd to fill an early tomb.

O Scotia! to thy Burns some trophy raise,
To warrant his sacred name to future days.
No monument yet rears his grateful head,
To mark his worth, or soothe his tuneful
shade;

No tombstone o'er his hallow'd ashes rise,
To tell the stranger where thy poet lies:
The first of bards e'er tun'd thy oaten reed,
Sleeps undistinguish'd 'mong the common
dead.

But yet, when ages shall have pass'd away,
And stately domes have moulder'd down to
clay,

When brazen statues yield (as yield they
must,)

To wasting age, and crumble into dust,

The

The lasting labours of his Muse sublime
 Shall stand unhurt amid the wrecks of time—
 A towering column of immortal fame,
 And bards unborn shall celebrate his name,
 Warm'd by a spark of his ethereal flame!

THE MORNING OF THE YEAR.

COLD, cold is the birth of the infantile
 Year,

Whose cradle the winds of the Winter will
 rock,

Till the Spring in her bosom the orphan shall
 cheer,

Like a new-fallen lambkin, the first of the
 flock.

Who wove the rude dress that apparels the
 child?

His chaplet of ivy, his mantle of moss;

His sandals of holly-leaves, pluck'd from the
 wild?

While icicle dew-drops his raiments em-
 boss?

With the heavenly birth, lo! the morning
 is gay;

The Sun through the clouds darts a smile
 o'er the globe,

To melt on the mountains the snow-hills
 away,

And promise the woods their fresh beau-
 tiful robe.

With the changes of time may the blessings
 of ease

Descend on my Laura with fondest delight:
 In her eyes, tho' the winter rule islands and
 seas,

A heaven of summer still gladdens our
 sight.

SILVO.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

A HINT TO THE COMPILERS OF CYCLOPÆDIAS!

AN unfortunate author, upon receiv-
 ing the compliment of having his
 entire work copied into one of the Scottish
 Dictionaries lately published, applied to a
 friend learned in the law for directions
 how to proceed against the plagiarists:—
 "Proceed against them, (replied his coun-
 sellor,) why the next time you publish an
 edition of your work, interweave in it the
 whole of their Encyclopædia."

THE DOMINION OF THE SEA.

The sovereignty of the sea, which
 Great Britain lays claim to, and which it
 is the grand object of our enemies to sub-
 vert, is no new pretension; for it has
 been claimed and maintained through ma-
 ny ages; but what is rather curious, was
 first asserted by a poet. A little treatise
 in verse is preserved in Hackluyt, intitled,
De Politicia Conservativa Maris, the
 author of which is unknown, but suppo-
 sed to have lived about the beginning of
 the reign of Edward IV. It contains
 some admirable reasoning, to prove the
 use and necessity of a sovereignty on the
 ocean to this nation, and is thus introdu-
 ced: "Here beginneth the prologue of
 the procelle of the libel of England's po-
 licie, exhorting all England to keep the
 sea, and namely, the narrow sea: shewing
 what profite cometh thereof, and also
 what worship and salvation to England
 and to all Englishmen." In the course

of his remarks this spirited writer at-
 tempts to deduce our claim to the sove-
 reignty in question from the time of Ed-
 ward III., by thus explaining a device on
 our nobles, a gold coin struck by this
 Prince, and representing the monarch in
 a ship, with a sword in his right hand:

"Four things our noble sheweth unto me,
 King, ship, and sword, and power of the
 sea."

SANNIZARIUS.

The following description of night is
 from the poem of Sannizarius, *De Partu
 Virginis*. It might easily be mistaken for
 an extract from Virgil.

Tempus erat, quo nox tardis invecsta quadri-
 gis

Nondum stelliferi mediam pervenit Olympi
 Ad metam, et tacito scintillant sidera motu.
 Cum sylvæ, urbesque silent, cum fœssa la-
 bore

Accipiunt placidos mortalia pectora somnos;
 Non fera, non volucris, non picto corpore
 serpens

Dat sonitum. Jamque in cineres confederat ignis
 Ultimus.—

There is another short description of
 night in one of his piscatory eclogues,
 which may please from its consonance to
 the marine character of these poems.

Aspice, cuncta silent. Orcas et maxima cete
 Somnus habet, tacitæ recubant per litora
 phocæ,

Non Zephyri strepit aura, sopor suus humida
 mulcet

Æquora, sopito connivent sidera calo.

In the third eclogue there is a simile, too, which is prettily appropriate.

*Qualis tranquillo quæ labitur æquore cymba,
Cum Zephyris summæ crispantur leniter
undæ,*

*Tuta volat, luditque hilaris per transtra ju-
ventus,*

Talis vita mihi dum me Chloris amabat.

There is a line of Lord Strangford,

"His course was pleasure's placid wave,"

in which the simile of Sannizarius is exhibited in miniature.

PITT'S VIRGIL.

Pitt's translation of the *Æneid* has never received half the encomiums it deserves. There are many who prefer Dryden's, though in many instances a very slovenly performance. Where the poet indeed breaks out, as he occasionally does, he far surpasses Pitt, and possesses more fire perhaps than Virgil himself. But Pitt preserves better the grave majesty of the Mantuan bard, and the correct harmony of his numbers. I shall quote a few passages of the original, with their translations, in which I think the superiority of Pitt is evident.

*Et, si fata Deum, si mens non læva fuisset,
Impulerat ferro Argolicas fœdare latebras;
Trojaque nunc stare, Priamique arx alta ma-
neres. Æneid, 11., l. 54.*

These lines are thus translated by Dryden:

And had not Heaven the fall of Troy de-
sign'd,

Or had not men been fated to be blind,
Enough was said and done to inspire a better
mind.

Then had our lances pierc'd the treacherous
wood,

And Ilian towers, and Priam's empire stood.

These lines are flat and prosaic. Pitt is scarcely inferior to his original.

Then, had not partial fate conspir'd to blind
With more than madness every Trojan mind,
The crowd the treacherous ambush had ex-
plor'd,

And not a Greek had 'scap'd the vengeful
sword.

Old Priam still his empire would enjoy,
And still thy towers had stood, majestic Troy!

This last line breathes the very spirit of Virgil.

*Ter conatus ibi collo dare brachia circum;
Ter frustra compressa manus effugit imago.*

l. 792.

Dryden:

And thrice about her neck my arms I flung,
And thrice deceiv'd, on vain embraces hung,

MONTHLY MAG., NO. 143.

Light as an empty dream at break of day,
Or as a blast of wind, she rush'd away.

Pitt is far more spirited, and equally preserves the elegant repetition of the original.

Thrice round her neck my eager arms I
threw,

Thrice from my empty arms the phantom
flew,

Swift as the wind, with momentary flight,
Swift as a fleeting vision of the night.

*Turris erat vasto suspectu pontibus altis
Opportuna loco; summis quam viribus om-
nes*

*Expugnare Itali summaque evertere opum vi
Certabant; Troës contra defendere saxi,
Perque cava densi tela intorquere fenestras.
Princeps ardentem conjecit lampada Turnus,
Et flammam affixit lateri; quæ plurima vento
Corripuit tabulas, et postibus hæsit adæsis.
Turbati trepidare intus, frustra que malorum
Velle fugam; dum se glomerant, retroque
residunt*

*In partem, quæ peste caret, tum pondere tur-
ris*

*Procubuit subito, et cælum tonat omne fra-
gore. IX, 530.*

Dryden:

There stood a tower, amazing to the sight,
Built up of beams, and of stupendous height.
Art, and the nature of the place, conspir'd
To furnish all the strength that war requir'd.
To level this the bold Italians join:

The wary Trojans obviate the design;
With weighty stones o'erwhelmed their troops
below,

Shoot through the loop-holes, and sharp jave-
lins throw

Turnus, the chief, tossed from his thunder-
ing hand,

Against the wooden walls, a flaming brand.
It struck, the fiery plague; the winds were
high,

The planks were seasoned, and the timber
dry.

Contagion caught the ports; it spread along,
Scorched, and to distance drove the scattered
throng.

The Trojans fled, the fire pursued amain,
Still gathering fast upon the trembling train,
Till crowding to the corners of the wall,
Down the defence and the defenders fall.
The mighty flaw makes heaven itself re-
sound,

The dead, and dying Trojans strew the
ground.

These lines with the exception of the four last are faithful and poetical, but must yield to the following, which are wrought up with uncommon spirit and elegance.

Pitt.

Full o'er the wall a turret rose on high,
Stage above stage, unrivalled, to the sky.

3 K

This fort to gain the Latians bend their care,
Point their full strength, their whole collected war

Vast fragments from above the Trojans throw.
And through the walls their javelins gaul the foe.

A blazing torch the mighty Turnus flung;
Close to the sides the flaming mischief hung;
Then thundering through the planks, in fury grew,

Swelled in the wind, and round the structure flew.

With headlong speed the imprisoned troops retire,

Thronged in huge heaps, before the spreading fire.

While on one side their weight incumbent lay,

The beams all burst, the crackling walls give way,

The ponderous pile comes tumbling to the ground,

And all Olympus trembled at the sound.

The author of Fitzosborne's Letters passes the following encomium on Pitt's Virgil. 'I am glad of an opportunity of quoting from a poet, whose translation of the *Æneid* does honour to the English language.'

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A Musical Grammar, in four Parts: Notation, Melody, Harmony, and Rhythm. By Dr. Callcott 8s.

FROM any didactic work by Dr. Callcott, we should expect much pleasure and information: we opened the present volume with a view to both, and were not disappointed. In what he says in his first Part on the staff, (had he called it *stave*, we should not have charged him with laxity of language) on the cliffs, the notes, the rests, the sharps and flats, and the graces and characters, he is correct and clear; and his examples are pointed and judicious. In his second Part, on melody, the doctor goes pretty far into the subject, which he elucidates by considerable number of curious and satisfactory remarks, strongly supported by marginal notes. His third Part, on harmony, commences with considerations on the *triad* (consonant and dissonant); after which it proceeds to observations on the dominant, seventh, discords, cadences, sequences and licences, that cannot fail to furnish the musical student with much useful intelligence. The fourth and last part, on rhythm, treats of accent, the musical foot, the cæsure, the phrase, the section, the period, and the coda, and will be found to explain many things little known, or seldom understood, and which the mass of modern composers will do well to sedulously peruse. On the whole, Dr. C. may be said to have produced in his Musical Grammar, a work, the general merit and utility of which do honour to his science; and for which every musical student must feel himself much indebted both to his judgment and professional industry.

A Duet for the Harp and Piano-forte. Composed and Inscribed to Miss Fane, by Thomas Powell. 3s.

This duet, which consists of three well-arranged movements, is tasteful in its style, and ingenious in its construction. The two instruments blend with, and respond to, each other so happily as to evince a respectable degree of science, and considerable powers of contrivance. Much imagination also discovers itself in various passages, and the whole exhibits an order of merit that strongly claims public attention and encouragement.

Numbers One and Two of Recreations. Composed by Mr. Latour. Each 1s 6d.

This work, the two first numbers of which consist of the Maid of Lodi, and the Gavot in Achille et Deidame, each with variations, is to be compized in twelve monthly numbers. Judging by the samples before us, we do not doubt but the undertaking will be both creditable and profitable to the ingenious author, whose variations to the popular and attractive melodies he has already selected, are fanciful and animated, and so well constructed for execution on the instrument for which they are intended, that young piano-forte performers cannot fail to derive improvement from their practice.

The celebrated Pantomime called Guy of Warwick, now performing at the Royal Amphitheatre, Westminster Bridge. Composed by I. Sanderson. 4s.

In the overture to Guy of Warwick the movements are well-conceived and judiciously contrasted: with the return of the

the strain in $\frac{3}{4}$ *allegro*, after the Scotch melody, we are particularly pleased. Columbine's dance, the fairy dance, and the mirror dance, are all animated and characteristic, and form such agreeable exercises for the piano-forte, that we conceive they will be very favourably received by young practitioners.

"*As I roam boary Ocean,*" a favourite Song, the words by the Rev. W. L. Bowles, Composed by Edward Taylor. 1s.

The movements of this song are varied with judgment, and give the sentiments of the words with much propriety and force of effect. The bold and the tender are judiciously opposed, and without the aid of any striking novelty of melody, will afford pleasure to every cultivated ear.

The New Grand Romantic Spectacle of the Mysterious Freebooter, or the Days of Queen Bess, as performed at the New Royal Circus. The Music by Mr. Corri, jun. 4s.

This little drama comprizes an overture, two songs, and a duet, the merits of which do much credit to the talents of the young composer. The subject in the overture given to the clarinets, *foli*, is as novel as it is sprightly; and the effect of the *minore*, given to the violin *solo*, is well fancied. The style of the airs is easy and unaffected, and the *parts* of the duett are adjusted with address.

"*Oh, Stephen, when from me you go!*" a Duet, sung by Mrs. Bland and Mr. Gibbons, at the Theatre Royal Drury-lane. The Music by John Parry. 1s. 6d.

This duet, the words of which are by Mr. Pierce Edgumbe, is pleasing in its melody, and ingenious in its contrivance. The introductory symphony is conceived with taste, and the bass and accompaniment are managed with an address that does credit to Mr. Parry's judgment.

Three easy Divertimentos for the Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin or Flute, in which are introduced three Scotch Airs. By S. Hale. 5s.

These divertimentos are written in a style perfectly answerable to their title, and will prove useful to the practice of young performers. The Scotch airs introduced as second movements, are "Balow my Babe" "Saw ye my father" and "Lord Macdonald's Reel" which pleasingly variegate and heighten the general effect.

Numbers One, Two, Three, and Four of National Airs for the Piano-Forte, as Slow Movements and Rondeaux. Composed by William Clarke, of Edinburgh. 1s. 6d. each.

This work, of the intended extent of

which we are not informed, consists of Irish and Scotch airs, selected with judgment, and diversified and embellished with variations and digressions which do much credit to Mr. Clarke's taste and invention.

A favourite Irish Air, with Variations for the Piano-Forte. Composed and Inscribed to Mrs. Manners, by G. Hyler of Worcester. 2s.

Mr. Hyler has given six variations to this air, some of which contain some ingenious modifications of the original, and display a free and tasteful conception. Juvenile practitioners on the instrument for which they are written will find them both pleasing and improving.

"*Poor Tom the Blind Boy.*" Written by Mr. John Shield, the Music composed by T. Thompson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 1s.

This little ballad possesses much pathos both in its words and melody. The accompaniment is adapted to the expression, and the bass, though unlaboured, is carefully chosen.

Haydn's Celebrated Roxolane Movement, arranged as a Duet for two Performers on the Piano-forte. By A. T. Corfe. 2s.

The arrangement of this movement is judiciously managed. The *parts* combine with effect, and the melody and execution are properly distributed between the performers.

Messrs. Clementi and Co. have just finished a barrel-organ (shortly to be packed up for Calcutta) the distinguishing properties of which have attracted much general attention. It operates by a spring, the power of which continues for nearly half an hour. The performance of the most difficult pieces is as correct as if given by the finger of a first-rate master, and its drum, triangle, and flute accompaniments produce an effect far exceeding what we have hitherto heard from any instrument of this description. Its self-moving power is a great curiosity, and is strongly calculated to create the mingled sensations of surprize and delight.

The second edition of Dr. Busby's *MUSICAL DICTIONARY* is in the press, and will appear in the course of the present month. The Doctor, we understand, has made considerable improvements and additions to the work, and rendered it an invaluable depository of the most extensive and indispensable information.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. RICHARD BROWN'S (BISHOPSGATE-STREET), *for Improvements in the Construction of several Parts of Tables, and of various other Articles of Household Furniture, which are supported by Legs.*

IN dining tables, and other articles of furniture of the same kind, Mr. Brown connects the top rails or framing in such a manner, that the same may be disposed or folded up in a small space when not required to be used. The several parts are connected together by joints, which are so disposed as to admit of the several divisions being advanced or drawn back at pleasure. The flaps are hinged to blocks, and from these the flaps are suspended when the brackets are put back against the advancing rails. The end-flaps being connected with the advancing rails, by means of blocks and hinges, may be moved forwards and backwards with the rails, and when the flaps are raised up they may be supported by the brackets turned forward from the said rails. The patentee claims nothing with regard to the invention of the several parts of the framing, or the methods of connecting the pieces together; they may be made and adapted according to any well-known and good form; and he adds, "that the number and disposition of the pieces, as well as the materials of the joints themselves, whether of wood, metal, or other fit substance, and the form and situation of the legs, are susceptible of considerable variations, according to the uses and purposes to which the frames are to be applied."

MR. JOHN WOODHOUSE'S (HEYFORD, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE), *for Improvements relative to Canals.*

These improvements are divided by the patentee under four heads: the first consists in the application of certain contrivances for weighing boats, barges, or other vessels, whether they are laden or empty. An horizontal frame of timber is to be erected over a lock, of a sufficient height above the surface of the canal to admit boats, barges, or other vessels to pass under it, and of competent strength to support the weight of the boats, barges, or other vessels, with their cargoes, intended to be weighed. Upon this frame

are to be placed, such as are capable of sustaining the said boats or other vessels. Let the weighing machines be so arranged, that chains or bars, depending from the short ends of levers, may form two parallel rows, at such a distance asunder as to admit the vessels intended to be weighed to pass between them. Across the bottom of the lock as many pieces of timber or iron are placed as there are pairs of chains or bars depending from the levers of the weighing-machines. If these cross pieces be timber, they must be loaded with metal, so as just to sink in water. To each end of these cross pieces a strong chain must be fastened, and each of the chains depending from the machines must terminate in a strong hook, and be furnished with an adjusting screw or wedge capable of lengthening or shortening the bars or chains.

When a vessel is to be weighed, it must swim into the lock, and the cross pieces drawn up by their chains until they come into contact with the bottom of the vessel. The chains of the cross pieces are then to be hooked to the depending bars, and to be made tight by adjusting screws or wedges. A sufficient quantity of water is then let out of the lock into a side pond (where it is preserved), to leave the vessel suspended on the machines. To ascertain the whole weight sustained, the main levers must be connected by means of a bar or other means, and weights suspended from it will give the result.

Secondly, The next object of this patent is that of conveying vessels from one level of a canal to another without locks. For this purpose the upper and lower levels are to be brought to within such a distance of each other as shall be somewhat more than the length of the vessel to be conveyed. Each of the levels are to terminate in two canals, wide enough to admit the boat, barge, or other vessel; and the space between the two levels must be divided lengthwise into two spaces by a partition of timber, of a sufficient strength, and carried with the ends and side walls a sufficient height above the top level, to fix the machinery upon, turning a proper arch or arches in the end wall next the lower canal, for the vessel to swim underneath. Each of these spaces must be sufficiently large to admit a watertight vessel called a conductor, capacious enough to swim the vessel in. Each of

the conductors must be furnished with a stop-gate or paddle at each end; and the ends of the upper and lower canals must also have stop-gates. The two conductors must be suspended by a competent number of ropes or chains, one end of each to be made fast to strong pieces of iron or timber fastened to the sides of the conductors, and meeting over the centre, and the other ends fastened to two drums or wheels upon horizontal shafts. A counter-balance to the weight of the ropes is effected by their coiling on the drums, and the height of the lift being given, the diameter of the drum to produce the effect is easily found.

The ends of the canals must be truly made, and covered with leather, which is to be stuffed, between the leather and wood, to form an elastic body; so that when the ends of the conductors are forced against them, by a spring or any other contrivance, they may be water-tight. To pass a boat from the lower to the upper level, open the gate in the lower conductor, and the corresponding one in the lower canal, and swim the boat into the conductor, which will displace a quantity of water from the conductor, equal in weight to the weight of the vessel and cargo; so that the conductor, with its contents, is always of the same weight. When the vessel is in the conductor, and the gates shut, the apparatus is to be set in motion by a pinion acting in a wheel fixed on the axis of the drum, or by any other mechanical contrivance; and the top conductor being, with the water in it, equal to the weight of the lower one, will descend, and the bottom conductor, with the vessel in it, will rise; when it arrives at the upper level, the top conductor will have descended to the lower level. Hence one vessel may be lowered in one conductor, while another is rising in the other conductor, since the equilibrium is not destroyed by the vessel entering the conductor. It may be expedient to give the descending conductor more weight than the ascending one, to produce motion in the apparatus with more ease, which may be effected by not suffering the descending conductor to go quite so low as to bring the surface of the water in it to the level of the water in the lower canal, so that when the gates are opened a small quantity of water will run out of the conductor into the lower canal. The strength of this apparatus, and number of ropes, will depend upon the weight of the vessel.

Thirdly, Another object of this patent is the application of a telegraph or signal

to the purposes of canal-navigation, which is intended to produce a very considerable saving of water in passing locks, when they are so far distant from each other that the lock-keepers cannot see the boats from one lock to another; for it takes no more water to pass a given number of boats up the locks, and as many down, provided they pass alternately, than it would to pass them in succession, in either direction, by the assistance of the telegraph. The telegraph or signal may be a straight piece of timber, with a board framed into the upper end of it about eighteen inches long, and one foot broad, having a round hole cut through it about eight inches in diameter, a frame being fixed in the ground to receive this piece of timber, when raised perpendicularly, and in which frame it will turn round; therefore, when the first lock-keeper has a boat in view upon the canal, he turns the flat side of the board towards the next lock, which informs the next lock-keeper that there is a boat coming in that direction: the middle lock-keepers are furnished with two telegraphs or signals to give information each way.

Fourthly, The last thing mentioned in the specification now before us, is a method of raising a sunken vessel; which is done by mooring two loaded vessels alongside that which is sunk, with two or more pieces of timber, long enough to project over each side of the loaded boats, half the breadth of the boat, with a pulley or roller fixed at each end of the timbers, for one or more ropes or chains to pass over, one end to be fastened to the sunken boat, and the other to an empty boat on the outside of each of the loaded boats. When all the chains are made fast, by unloading the loaded boats into the empty ones, the sunken boat will thereby be raised.

MR. JONES'S (BIRMINGHAM), in the *Manufacture of Fire-Arms.*

It is well known that the barrels commonly called twisted barrels, are formed by winding a small square or flatted bar of iron spirally round a mandril, while the said bar is in a red hot state; and then withdrawing the mandril, and heating the bar to a welding heat, it is jumped or knocked together in the direction of the length of the mandril, which causes the spires or twists of the bar, or skelp as it is called, to cohere, and to form the twisted barrel. Other welding heats are then given to it, and it is forged upon a mandril to the proper form and thickness. Mr. Jones's method consists in forming the

the bar so as to be gradually made thinner from one end to the other, and also in thinning it at the edge, so that when cold or twisted upon the mandril the edges considerably overlap each other, and then withdrawing the mandril, and taking a welding heat upon the skelp, another mandril is inserted, and the skelp is forged upon it, at one or more heats, as may be convenient. The patentee lays no claim to an exclusive privilege for the process of welding or forging, but merely for the mode of producing the form of the skelp, and the method of twisting or coiling it.

MR. M. J. BRUNEL'S (QUEEN-SQUARE, WESTMINSTER), for *Trimmings and Borders of Muslins, &c.*

This invention consists in weaving narrow webs of muslins, of cambric muslins, &c. with a proper selvage at each edge, adapted to prevent its ravelling out in washing, and of any breadth not exceeding ten inches, so that these narrow webs shall, without hemming, whipping, &c. be ready for use. In cases where trimmings of the materials above specified are required to be gathered, or to be whipped for the purpose of being drawn up full, a strong or double thread is introduced into the warp, on which the trimming may be drawn or gathered without the aid of nee-

dle-work. The trimmings may be woven either in looms similar to those in use for weaving muslins, lawns, &c. with the only difference, that the looms for these trimmings must be proportioned to the narrowness of the web required: or they may be woven in ribband-looms, and by engine looms, with the precaution of using such sizing, starching, and other dressing of the yarn, as is proper for weaving flaxen or cotton webs: they may be woven with plain selvages, so as not to show any appearance of hem; or they may be woven with a thick stripe at one or both edges, so as to give the appearance of a hem, as well as to give additional strength to the edge or edges. These trimmings may be woven with plain selvages, so as not to shew the appearance of hem, or with a thick stripe at one or both edges, so as to shew a hem, and to give additional strength to the edges. The edges may be woven double, so that a quill, bodkin, &c. may be drawn through the hollow part, but in that case each of the folds should be of the same texture with the single part of the web, and therefore the weft should be woven four times through the warp of the edge (that is, twice for each fold), for every twice that the weft is woven through the warp of the single part of the web.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MAY.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the **ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED**, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted **FREE of EXPENCE**.

AGRICULTURE.

The Land Measurer and Farmer's Assistant, by which any Person may see the exact Money; every Rood and Perch in an Acre; of Mowing, Reaping, &c. will come. By J. Matthews. 3s.

ANATOMY.

A Compendium of the Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology of the Horse. By B. W. Burke. 12s. 6d. Boards.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life and Literary Works of Michael Angelo Buonarroti. By R. Duppa. 4to. 2l. 2s.—fine, 4l. 4s.

The Life and Works of George Morland. By F. W. Blagdon, Esq. Large folio, 3l. 13s. 6d.

DRAMA.

The Three and the Deuce, a musical Comic Drama, in Three Acts. By Prince Hoare.

EDUCATION.

A Treatise on Practical Navigation and Seamanship, with Directions for Managing a Ship in all Situations. By W. Nicholson, Esq. 8vo. 8s. Boards.

The Elements of the Latin Tongue. By the Rev. R. Armstrong.

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A Series of Prints, descriptive of the Scenery, the Habitations, Costume, and Character, of the various Tribes of Native Inhabitants.

bitants, and of many of the rare Animals of Southern Africa, from Drawings taken from Nature. By Samuel Daniel. Compleat, in ten Numbers; each Number containing Three Prints, 18 Inches by 13 Two Guineas each, or Twenty Guineas the Set.

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A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of the Stomach and of Digestion; including the History and Treatment of those Affections of the Liver and Digestive Organs, which occur to Persons who return from the East or West Indies, with Observations on various Medicines; and particularly on the improper Use of Emetics. By Arther Daniel Stone, M.D. Svo. 6s. Boards.

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A Letter to the Right Rev. the Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, containing a Counter-representation to the Statements laid before their Lordships, in a Letter from the Committee of the Philanthropic Society, relating to their intended Chapel, and in a Memorial to the late Lord Chancellor. By the Rev. J. Brand, M.A. 1s. 6d.

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PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

AN interesting memoir has been lately presented to the French National Institute, by M. Dodun, on the discovery of a factitious Puzzolana. The author observes that the deposited dust of ancient volcanic substances, has been long used in Flanders, and the adjacent countries as a substitute for the Italian puzzolana, under

the name of trafs, or ashes of Tournai; and that certain lutulent eruptions of ancient volcanoes at Vivarais, had the same qualities as the puzzolana of Italy, and might be used instead of it. The discovery of a substance of the same kind was made by accident by M. Dodun in the neighbourhood of Castelnauery in France, where there are immense beds of calciform frag-

fragments of iron ore, of from eight to ten feet thickness, following exactly the parallelism of the slightly inclined declivities. In the adjacent fields, there are many substances of the same nature, of violet, brown, and black colours, which resemble lava, and which appear to have been brought to that state by serving as hearths, or enclosures to the fires kindled in the fields by the peasants, either for agricultural purposes, or personal convenience when they watch their flocks in winter.

The similarity of these substances to volcanic products led M. D. to form a cement from them, by treating them in the same manner as puzzolana earth. The quantity of iron which these oxides seemed to contain, the abundance of their siliceous particles, and the alumina which entered into their composition; their great weight, and their non effervescence with acids led him to presume that the cement formed from them would bind under water. Numerous well-conducted and satisfactory experiments verified the solidity of his conjectures and proved that the fictitious puzzolana had acquired under water a solidity at least equal to that of Italy. In cases where both were used, and in which there could be no deception, the plaster made with the Italian puzzolana was cracked and chapped, but that formed from the fictitious kind had entirely preserved the unity of its surface.

M. Dolun's success, and the encouragement which he met with from the government of his country, excited him to farther researches into the principles of cement. He tried the calcination of various schists, of the bituminous, ferruginous, and argillaceous sorts; but these contained too small a portion of iron, for he avers that the puzzolanas owe their property of hardening in water solely to the ferruginous particles which they contain, and that the puzzolana which forms a body in the water is not fit to be employed in the open air, where it cracks and chaps in all directions. On the other hand, that which is proper for the air, and which acquires and preserves its tenacity in it, sets but imperfectly in water. These are distinguished by their colour as well as by the peculiarity of their properties. The puzzolana proper for works under water, is of a reddish brown; that which is fit for works exposed to the air, is a dark violet. The latter is used for terraces, the embankment of basins, for the composition of enclosures, or light roofs. It

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adheres so strongly to glazed tiles, as not to be detached from them without breaking the tiles. The puzzolana used under water forms a most solid body. Three months after immersion it is an actual stone, capable of receiving a polish. The lime in it is always converted into carbonate of lime in ten weeks.

M. D. next proceeds to describe the exterior characters of the quartziferous oxides of iron, which form the basis of his fictitious puzzolana. Their colour is of a reddish-brown before calcination, or slightly violet. A light torrefaction gives them a clearer red tint, or a deep violet; one more intense renders them of a deep brown inclining to black. Urged by a longer continued heat, the colour acquires a deep black, then the substance becomes porous entirely similar to certain lavas of modern and ancient volcanoes. Their fracture is grained, and a little earthy, and small crystals of quartz may be distinguished in them by the naked eye, and almost always angular fragments of grey or milky quartz:—their smell is strongly argillaceous on breathing on them. There is no fire produced by the use of the steel, when it does not strike a quartzose particle. They do not effervesce with acids either hot or cold. The magnet acts a little on these oxides before calcination, and strongly, or perceptibly after it. The weight is about 125, while that of the Italian puzzolana is but 91.

These oxides contain

50	parts of sil x.
31	— of iron.
16	— of alumina.
3	— of manganese and loss.
—	—
100	—

The puzzolana of Italy contains

—	50 parts of sil x.
—	25 of alumina.
—	16 of iron.
—	3 of lime.
—	6 of loss.
—	—
100	—

Their respective properties may be appreciated according to the proportions of their integrant parts. The excess of alumina causes the plaster made from the Italian puzzolana to crack and chap in the open air: this fault arises from their great oxidation.

M. D. endeavoured to obtain a regulus from these oxides of iron by using violent heat. He followed the process of Kir-

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wan for the fusion of siliceous and argillaceous ores of iron; yet he never obtained a single metallic button; and only found at the bottom of the crucible a vitrified mass of an opaque black, or a scoria in the state of crude cast iron. He then attempted to obtain a malleable button by using the blow-pipe, taking borax for the flux and supporting the oxide on charcoal, but could only procure a spongy ingot resembling crude cast iron. But being placed on a support of glass, the oxide fused at the second attempt, the support was coloured green, and small grains of iron were seen to pass first of a dark green colour, then of a bright green, and afterwards to disappear in evaporating. There remained on the globule only a slight tinge of blackish green.

As a general result M. Dodun infers that this oxide is entirely deprived of its metallic principle, and that its super-oxygenation renders it reducible and refractory. He supposes that the arts may draw advantages from these oxides by using them as pigments.

It should seem that this discovery may be of use in this country as there are in many parts of it large masses of iron stone, some of which are found in the vicinity of most coal mines. It has been long known that iron ochres have the same property of forming puzzolana with lime when properly roasted; and a patent has been obtained for the application of iron pyrites to the same purpose. But the novelty of M. Dodun's discovery is, that poor iron stone is equally fit for this purpose, as the other substances mentioned, which is of more importance as it is very plentiful, and may often be procured in situations where the others cannot. Basalt treated in the same manner has the same property as the puzzolana: the whinstone, of which the ovoidal paving-stones mostly consist, is of this kind, and is found in great abundance here.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF SCIENCES OF COPENHAGEN.

The class of Natural Philosophy had proposed the following question: "Is oxygen gas, or any other gas containing oxygen, absolutely necessary for the hatching of eggs? Is it possible that eggs can be hatched in irrespirable gases, and in this case in what mephytic gas?"

The Society received an answer, written in French, with the motto, *Num vescitur aurâ athercâ?* The unknown author clearly describes the preparations and

means which he employs for this purpose. The result of his experiments is, that eggs may be hatched in irrespirable gases. This result being contrary to the received opinions on the animal economy, the Royal Society therefore resolved to direct every thing requisite for this object to be prepared, and the experiments to be repeated by Messrs. Von Hauch, Wiborg, Herscoldt, Rahn, Scheele and Bügge. These gentlemen accordingly repeated the experiments in the different irrespirable gases, conformably to the method of the author and found a very distinct organization in the eggs; they perceived the ramifications of the veins and of the arteries, the pulsations of the heart, and in some eggs the members already formed, according as the eggs had been a longer or a shorter time in the machine. The experiments were several times tried with the same success; but they took the precaution to examine the state of the air in the recipients under which the operation took place. By means of the eudiometer and other tests, they were convinced, that, during the hatching, the irrespirable gases under all the recipients had lost their mephitic quality, and had become more or less respirable.

The reason of this singular phenomenon was found in the plaster which the author employs to close his recipients. The atmospheric air, and also a portion of oxygen gas, penetrated the pores of the plaster, and successively found their way into the recipients. This negative experiment demonstrates that the author has not hatched his eggs in irrespirable gases as he pretends.

The commissioners thought it would be interesting to reply to the question by decisive and positive experiments. They procured a good cement or mastic. They ascertained by preliminary experiments that there was no passage for the air at the temperature requisite for the hatching of eggs. The recipients were filled with atmospheric air, with oxygen gas, azotic gas, hydrogen gas, &c. All these recipients with the eggs were placed in a hatching-machine. At the expiration of the necessary time, the gas in each recipient was examined with the utmost care, and it was found that the gas was of the same quality, that is, atmospheric gas, oxygen gas, azotic gas, hydrogen gas, &c. as previous to the beginning of the experiments. On opening the eggs the most distinct organization was observed in the eggs, under all the recipients filled with atmospheric air, or oxygen gas, but in all

all the recipients filled with irrespirable and mephytic gases, the yolk had had more consistence, a different colour and taste from what it has in its natural state, and not the least trace of the commencement of organization was found. These experiments demonstrate that the hatching of eggs cannot take place in irrespirable gases, and consequently the Royal Society could not crown the memoir whatever esteem it may have for the talents and the knowledge of the author.

In the class of history, information had been required relative to the gold bugles, found in the earthen near Gallehus in 1639 and 1734. Though several men of science have examined these horns, yet no probable explanation has yet been given either of the figures, or of the place from which they came. Of late years various monuments have been discovered that bear some resemblance to the basso-reliefs and sculptures of these horns. The learned were invited to consolidate all the anterior explanations, or to give new and more plausible ones relative to these horns, which are highly valuable on account of their remote antiquity.

The Royal Society received one answer, in Danish, replete with such erudition that it was thought worthy of the prize. On opening the inclosed billet, it was found that its author is Mr. Peter Erasmus Müller, professor of theology at the university of Copenhagen.

The subjects for the new prizes offered by the society for 1806, are as follows:

1. In the class of mathematics:—A new demonstration of the parallelogram of the powers or movements, which ought to be deduced from the first principles of motion, is required. It appears that the labours of mathematicians have not yet exhausted this subject. It must be generally shewn, that the diagonal power and motion may be substituted in the place of lateral powers and motions, and reciprocally lateral powers instead of the diagonal power, so that the powers and motions, in whatever direction they may be taken, remain the same as before the substitution.

2. In the class of natural philosophy:—

“What influence has electricity, positive or negative, on the elasticity of the air, as well as on its capability to receive and contain water, either in the form of vapour, or in that of gas?”

During the experiments notice must be taken of the state of the barometer, electrometer, and hygrometer, and of the intensity of the electricity. The masses and surfaces of the water and air, as well as the time employed in the experiments, must also be remarked.—The Royal Society had proposed this subject for 1801, but having received no satisfactory answer, it has thought this question, which is highly interesting to natural philosophy in general and to meteorology in particular, worthy of being again repeated.

3. In the class of history:—“Is there any resemblance between the language, manners, religious opinions, institutions, and works of art, of the ancient nations which have inhabited Siberian Tartary, and the ancient Celtic tribes that settled in the west of Europe? What instructive results may thence be deduced, to illustrate the ancient history of those nations?”

4. In the class of philosophy:—“Has purely speculative philosophy, and especially that of the present day, contributed to the progress of natural philosophy, or has it prevented us from acquiring a more accurate knowledge of that science? How is it possible to apply ideas and principles *a priori* to natural philosophy, in such a manner that experience may be guided and not left unaided in the investigation of nature and of the properties of bodies? How far is it permitted to make use of a reasonable rationalism and empiricism in natural philosophy?”

The society offers a gold medal of the value of one hundred Danish crowns for the most solid and satisfactory answer to each of the above questions. Men of science of all nations may become candidates, excepting natives who are members of the society; and memos in Latin, English, French, German, Swedish, and Danish, may be transmitted before the conclusion of the year 1806, to the secretary of the society, Thomas Bögge, professor of astronomy and mathematics at Copenhagen.

We are much obliged to the Secretaries and Members of several distinguished Societies at Home and Abroad for Communications to this Department of our Miscellany, and beg Leave to inform such Correspondents that their Favours will always be received with thankfulness, and inserted with Distinction.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

•• *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

DR. WILLAN has in the press a work on the Cow-pox, and on its varieties and anomalies, to be illustrated by engravings, in the manner of his work on Cutaneous Diseases. It comprizes the following sections:

1. On the Combined Inoculation of the Variolous and Vaccine Fluids.
2. On the Characteristics and Effects of Perfect Vaccination.
3. On imperfect Vaccination.
4. Small-pox subsequent to Vaccination.
5. On the Cutaneous and Glandular Diseases imputed to Vaccine Inoculation.
6. On the Chicken-pox and Swine-pox.
7. On the Inoculation of the Chicken-pox.
8. Extermination of the Small-pox.

The Appendix consists of Letters from Dr. Jenner, and other physicians and surgeons in the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland.

Lord Orford's Royal and Noble Authors, are about to make their appearance in a splendid form. They are to be accompanied by portraits, and specimens of the writings of the different authors, which will extend them to several volumes. The editor is Mr. T. PARK.

Mr. GEORGE CHALMERS will speedily publish *Caledonia*; or, An Historical and Topographical Account of North Britain, from the most Ancient to the present Times; with a Dictionary of Places, Chorographical and Philological.

The friends of the late Dr. Priestley have recently erected, in the Unitarian chapel, Birmingham, an elegant monument to his memory, with an appropriate inscription by Dr. PARR. An artist of that place has also finished a medal, on one side of which is an admirable likeness of Dr. Priestley; on the reverse, the inscription by Dr. Parr.

Dr. WALCOT has returned to the metropolis from Fowey, and is at this time employed in printing a new collection of Odes and Elegies in his own inimitable style, to be entitled *Tristia*, or the *Sorrows of Peter*. The idea is founded on his alleged exclusion from his share of the loaves and fishes during the late changes in Administration.

Dr. BEDDOES has in the press a Report from an Institution at Bristol for investigating the Origin, and cutting short the Progress, of Consumption, Scrophula, and other prevalent Disorders in Families

and Individuals. These cases have been kept for several years by various medical gentlemen, who will be named, as well as by the editor, who will accompany them occasionally by practical observations.

The two great sarcophagi, which were taken among the other antiques from the French at Alexandria, have been recently removed from the court yard of the British Museum to the new building in the garden intended for the reception of the Townley collection of marbles, and the Egyptian and other antiquities.

The Arundel, Selden, and Pomfret marbles, statues, &c. at present deposited in the Moral Philosophy School at Oxford, are shortly to be removed to the Radcliffe Library.

Dr. JOHN MOODIE, of Bath, who was employed with the forces during the late war in India, proposes to publish by subscription, A History of the Military Operations of the British Forces in Hindoostan, from the Commencement of the War with France in 1744, to the Conclusion of the Peace with Tippoo Sultan in 1784; comprising a Narrative of the Transactions of the English Nation in India during a Period of Forty Years. The Work will be elegantly printed, and comprised in two large volumes, royal quarto, and will be embellished with maps, charts, plans, and views, illustrative of the subject.

A new weekly paper on an improved and liberal plan, is announced at Oxford, under the title of the Oxford University and City Herald, and Midland County Chronicle; with the Motto, *Pro Rege, Lege, Aris, et Focis*. This makes the 203rd weekly provincial publication in Great Britain and Ireland, of each of which one thousand copies are sold on the average. At sixpence each Paper, the annual return to their proprietors is 263,900l. and at the duty of threepence-halfpenny per Paper, they yield to the State 154,000l. per annum. Each Paper contains also an average of forty Advertisements yielding to the proprietors, at seven shillings each, the sum of 147,784l. per annum; and the duty, at three shillings per Advertisement, yields to the State 63,336l. per annum. Such are the wonders of one department only of our periodical Press!

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Among the works which have been lately printed under the Commission for the Public Records of the Kingdom, the last is the first volume of *Calendarium Inquisitionum post mortem*; or, Escheat Rolls, during the Reigns of Henry III., Edward I., and Edward II. Of the nature of these Records, the following account was given to the Commissioners by Mr. ASPLE, in his Return relating to the Records in the Tower. "These Records are preserved in bundles, chronologically arranged: they were taken by virtue of writs, directed to the escheators of each county or district, to summon a jury on oath, who were to enquire what lands any person died seized of, and by what rents or services the same were held, and who was the next heir, and of what age the heir was; that the King might be informed of his right of escheat or wardship: they also shew whether the tenant was attainted of treason, or was an alien, in either of which cases they were seized into the King's hands: they likewise shew the quantity, quality, and value of the lands of which each tenant died seized, &c. and they are the best evidences of the descents of family and property."

Mr. MAURICE announces a Poem, decorated with engravings, On Richmond Hill; intended to illustrate the principal objects viewed from that beautiful eminence. It will be printed at the press of Bulmer and Co. similar to Grove Hill.

Mr. PARKINSON's second volume of Organic Remains of a former World, is in considerable forwardness. He has solicited the favour of such remarks and specimens as may aid him in his inquiries respecting fossil corals, the encrinurus, starstones, trochites, and entrochites.

Mr. CHARLES WILSON proposes to publish, by subscription, his Recollections; consisting of original biographical notices, anecdotes, &c. &c. of distinguished characters. Mr. W. observes that, "in his intercourse with the world, he has mixed with characters of almost every class—men who have shed lustre on birth, and men who have disgraced it; enlightened minds and bookful blockheads; real and affected patrons of letters. He has also alighted on manuscripts, &c. at once rare and useful. These characters and these manuscripts will form the principal subjects of his Recollections."

The Sermons, with a Memoir of the Life, and an Account of the Writings, of the late Rev. EDWARD EVANSON, are preparing for the Press, and will be soon ready for publication, in two volumes.

A second volume, containing Cambridgehire, Cheshire, and Cornwall, of Magna Britannia, by the Rev. DANIEL LYSONS, and SAMUEL LYSONS, Esq. is announced for early publication. Also, Part the Second, containing twenty-four Views in Cambridgehire, Cheshire, and Cornwall, of Britannia Depicta.

The First Book of The Evenings of Southill, will be published in the beginning of June. Many points of importance will be discussed in this tract: but, what Mr. SALMON has chiefly in view is, to prove that *by, through, of, from, for, at, with, or any preposition whatever*, used (in the ancient and modern languages) to introduce the *agent, cause, motive, instrument, manner, means employed, or measure pursued*, for causing a thing to be, are each a redundant expression, which, appearing as a *fore-runner, eq. l to operator or co-operator*, in meaning, only announces, however, that the *real operator or real co-operator* is coming forth. By the perusal of this First Book, wherein other classifications will be suggested, students in languages cannot but be benefited; and etymologists may feel an encouragement to pursue their inquiries, on seeing that fresh light may be thrown daily on such subjects.

Mr. ROYSTON is engaged in an extensive work on the Medical Literature of England: with the first part of which he expects to go to the press in a few weeks. The object of this work is to give a description and analysis of books published by Englishmen, on the science of medicine; beginning with the earliest printed works, and ending with the year 1800. It is intended to be given in the manner of a Bibliotheca, describing the form and peculiarities of every work, under the *size, principes and optima editions*, &c. &c. To which an analysis of the contents of each volume will be added; constituting a concordance of facts and opinions, arranged in a manner that will afford a ready reference for the student, the practitioner, and the man of science.

Mr. THELWALL's Course of Lectures on the Physiology of Elocution, and the Causes, Prevention, and Cure of Impediments of Speech, concluded on Friday, the 16th of May, at his house in Bedford place, Bloomsbury square. He has since commenced a series of Practical Lectures on the Powers, Education, and Management, of the Human Voice; embracing an ample consideration of the causes of feebleness, dissonance, monotony, and other defects; and the habits of attention and

and management by which they may be remedied. These Lectures, which are delivered every Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock, are illustrated by Readings and Recitations from Milton, Shakespeare, and Collins; and accompanied by Criticisms on the genius and writings of those authors, and the styles of elocution applicable to the respective compositions. A Course of Evening Lectures is also delivered on Wednesdays and Fridays, on the Elocution of the Pulpit, the Bar, the Senate, and the Stage; with Characteristic Sketches of the principal Orators and Performers of the preceding and present generation. Mr. Thelwall continues, also, to give private instructions to foreigners desirous of improvement in the idiom and pronunciation of the English language—to persons afflicted with impediments of speech, (whether from actual defect of malconformation of the organs, or from the influence of erroneous habits); and to those who are desirous of cultivating the talent of Elocution, either as a private accomplishment, or as connected with views of a more public nature—with the Pulpit, the Stage, the Senate, or the Bar.

The Author of the *Revolutionary Plutarch* has edited a work, under the title of *The Belgian Travellers; or, A Tour through Holland, France, and Switzerland, during the Years 1804 and 1805.*

Mr. STOCKDALE, the successful publisher of Chauchard's Map, is preparing three grand Imperial and Topographical Maps of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; on forty-eight large sheets of atlas paper, each sheet measuring two feet two inches by two feet ten inches. The cost of the Map of Ireland to subscribers will not exceed three guineas, Scotland two guineas, and that of England and Wales four guineas.

The Rev. Mr. SIRR is printing a new edition of Mickle's Works, including several original pieces, and a new Life of the author.

Mr. F. SANDYS has in the press a work on the *Antique Modes of Building*, comprising a complete treatise on the practice of the ancients in works of brick and stone. It will be in folio, and illustrated with plates.

A work is printing at Glasgow on the excision of carious joints, comprehending the cases of Mr. Park of Liverpool, and M. Moreau of Bar-sur-Ornain, with observations by Dr. JEFFRAY of Glasgow College, accompanied by engravings, illustrative of the subject.

The Rev. Dr. CLARKE has in the press *Travels through Russia, the Territories of the Cossacs, Kuban Tartary, the Crimea, &c.* in a 4to. volume, with numerous engravings.

E. S. WARING, Esq. of the Bengal civil establishment, has in a state of forwardness for publication, a *Tour to Sheerag by the route of Kazroon and Ferrozabad*, with remarks on the manners, &c. of the Persians.

The Rev. W. WOOD of Leeds, a gentleman well known for his accurate knowledge of all the departments of natural history, has in the press a work entitled *Zoography, or the Beauties of Nature*, displayed in beasts, birds, fishes, insects, shells, plants, minerals, and fossils.

Mr. BREWER, author of the *Winter's Tale*, is about to publish a satirical novel, under the title of *Secrets made Public.*

Mr. HUTCHINSON of Southwell, is preparing for the press, an *Essay on the Narcotic Powers of the Tartrate of Antimony introduced into the system by cutaneous absorbents.*

Mr. LANDSEER is about to print his *Lectures on the Art of Engraving*, delivered at the Royal Institution.

An interesting paper has been read to the Royal Society of London, consisting of observations on the marine barometer and thermometer, made by Captain FLENDERS on the coast of New Holland in the years 1801, 2, and 3. These observations contain a great variety of isolated facts of the most extraordinary and unaccountable fluctuations of the mercury in the barometer and thermometer.

Relative to the human phenomenon, Mr. DANIEL LAMBERT, of Leicester, now exhibiting himself in Piccadilly, we have been favoured with the following correct particulars.—This extraordinary man is about 36 years of age; five feet eleven inches high; and his weight is upwards of fifty stone, fourteen pounds to the stone. He enjoys perfect health and vigour; his breathing is free and easy; his sleep undisturbed, to which he has no extraordinary propensity; and he eats common food, and drinks water only. His extraordinary bulk arises from an immense accumulation of fat within the abdomen, and in the adipose membrane under the skin. The tumefaction of the thighs, legs, and feet, is enormous; the arms and hands do not much exceed the usual proportion in fat persons. All the functions of the body are in good order. He never felt

felt pain or uneasiness from the stretching of the skin. In the progress of its distension, however, he has four or five times had an erysipelatous inflammation of the legs, which in a week or two was removed by proper treatment, but has been succeeded by a scaldiness and thickening of the skin. His bulk has increased gradually from twenty years of age. His father and uncle were both large men; but the weight of either did not exceed thirty stone.

Mr. SMITHSON TENNANT has announced his discovery of native minium in a vein of galena, in Devonshire. A small quantity of this mineral was found in the centre of a piece of cubic galena, accompanied with crystals of spar.

The Royal College of Surgeons of London has adjudged the Jacksonian prize for 1805, to John Hyslop, Esq. for the best dissertation on injuries of the head from external violence. The subjects proposed for this year are (1) The diseases of the joints, particularly of the hip and knee, and the best mode of treatment. (2) Herniæ, and the best mode of treatment.

A letter has been read to the Antiquarian Society from Mr. MORRIS at the Cape of Good Hope, containing accounts of the different English inscriptions found on stones there, relating the arrival and departure of Sir Henry Middleton's fleet of East Indiamen, in 1604 and 1609, being the fourth voyage to India. The inscriptions were on stones placed in a conspicuous part of the shore, and designed as a notice for other English ships that might touch there. The same writer says, that he has seen the fluke of an anchor on the summit of Table Mountain, a height to which no human effort could probably have carried it.

Mr. COLLARD, of Birmingham, has found that copper may be precipitated from its solution in the sulphuric acid by means of tin. The success of the experiment depends upon the heat of the solution, which must be at or near the boiling point, when the tin is put into it. This discovery may lead to some very important results.

A copper mine has lately been discovered on the estate of Hans Hamilton, Esq. in the county of Dublin, which is expected to be very productive.

Dr. THORNTON has laid before the public some cases which show the efficacy of vital air, or as it is usually called, oxygen gas, in the cure of fits. These cases

deemed by the faculty beyond the reach of human art, have been completely and radically cured by the continued use of the pneumatic medicine. According to the doctor's theory, vital air gives energy to the muscles, and thence to the nerves, taking off inordinate action from an undue balance of principles. Hence he infers that persons breathing much bad air become convulsed.

Salt is said to have rendered barren apple-trees, in an orchard belonging to Mr. GILBERT, the late Duke of Bridgewater's agent, highly productive of fruit, by being spread on the ground round each tree at a small distance from the trunks.

The syphon has lately been applied to the worm tub as a refrigerator. The plan is for conveying water in any quantity to a worm-tub of the largest dimensions, if perfectly air tight. The feed-pipe enters the bottom of the tub vertically, while the hot water or waste pipe branches out from a side-orifice near the top, and is soon turned to proceed vertically downwards, until its lower end is about two feet below the bottom of the feed-pipe; both the pipes have cocks near the lower ends. When the work is commenced, the cocks must be shut, and the tub filled through a hole at top; when full, the hole at top must be stopped, and the cocks both opened together; the water will then commence running, and continue as the supply holds good; the apparatus acting entirely upon the principle of the syphon.

Mr. WALTON has made an improvement in the beam-compasses, which consists in applying a nonius, worked by a micrometer screw, to the moveable cursor upon the beam; by means of which additional apparatus, distances can be accurately measured with the compasses, to every hundredth part of an inch, or the radii of the proposed arcs adjusted to equally minute variations: while in beam-compasses of the common construction, distances can only be ascertained to tenths of inches.

France.

The Journal de Physique observes that PERON and SUEUR have collected nearly sixty animals of the class Mammalia, which they intend to describe in the account of their Travels. HUMBOLDT and BONPLAND have also observed a great number, and brought home several; of which they intend to give an account in the relation of their Expedition. Apes are

are extremely numerous in all the plains which are watered by the rivers Amazon, Oonoko, and Rionegro. There is a prodigious number of different species which are very little known: Humboldt and Bonpland affirm that, notwithstanding the great number of apes described by naturalists, it is probable not more than a tenth part of the species which exist is yet known. The *Leoncito*, *Simita Leonina*, described in their first Number, is a small beautiful species of ape, which does not exceed seven or eight inches in length, exclusive of the tail, which is equally as long as the body. It has a mane like the lion, on which account it has been termed *Leoncito*. It is found at Mocoa, in the district of Popayan: it is of a pale red colour, inclining to yellow, with a whitish spot over the nose: it is extremely sportive and vivacious: its whistling resembles the singing of birds, which led M. Humboldt to suppose that the conformation of its larynx is analogous to theirs. The *leoncito* is very easily tamed, and in several places is the only domestic animal to be found.

GEOFFROY of St. Hilaire, Professor to the Botanic Garden at Paris, has given the name of *Hydromis*, to a new species of Mammalia, found in the province of Tucuman in Paraguay, where it is known under the appellation of *Guoavyia*. It appears that Commenon had been acquainted with this animal, for he has given a representation of it under the name of *Myopotamus bonariensis*; and Molina, who discovered it in the waters of Chili, calls it *Coypon*. Geoffroy discovered a great number of the skins in the house of a merchant at Paris, who informed him that he sometimes received from fifteen to twenty thousand of them annually. In the manufacture of hats, they substitute the fur for that of the beaver, which is of late become extremely scarce. This animal is known in commerce under the name of *Racoenda*, derived from that of racoon; an appellation which in England is given to an animal of North America. Geoffroy distinguishes three species of *Hydromis*:

1. *Hydromis coypou*. It is one foot, nine inches and a half long; its colour is of a reddish-brown upon the back, and of a dirty-red under the belly. Inhabits Chili, Paraguay, and Tucuman.

2. *Hydromis*, with a yellow belly. This species is only half the size of the former. It is found in the island of Maria, near the strait of Entrecaux.

3. *Hydromis*, with a white belly. It is

of the same size as the last, and is likewise found in the island of Maria. Peron and Sueur brought home four individuals of this last species, found in the island of Maria.

The *hydromis* ought to be placed between the beaver and water-rat.—Its feet are palmated behind: two incisive teeth in each jaw; three molares in each row.

VAILLANT continues to prosecute his African Ornithology. The 25th and 26th livraisons are already published; they terminate the third volume of this splendid work.—He has likewise published the 23d livraison of his History of Perroquets. The 24th livraison, which concludes the work, will soon make its appearance.

HUMBOLDT and BONPLAND have observed that, in the Cordilleras there are lakes more than 2600 toises above the level of the sea; but they contain few fishes. The lakes of Mexico, which do not exceed 1160 toises, contain only two species of fish; those in the valley of Bogota, nearly 1387 toises above the level of the sea, likewise contain two species, known in the country under the names of *capitaine* and *guapucha*. This last is a species of *Atherine*, and the other forms a new genus, termed by Humboldt *Eremophile*. Its body is long, and resembles that of an eel: its colour is of a bluish-grey, spotted with green: it has a cirrus or beard, near the mouth: its length is from ten to twelve inches.—In Pulase, a small river near Popayan, is found another species of fish, to which Humboldt has given the appellation of *Afirolebus grivalvii*. This species very much resembles the foregoing. The *pimelode* (*Pimelodus cyclopum*) is a very small fish. Great numbers of this species are frequently thrown out by the volcanoes of Peru, Cotopaxi, Tungurahua, and Sangay. This fish does not abound in the neighbouring rivulets, whence there is reason to suppose that it must exist in the subterranean lakes situated in the mountains; as during volcanic eruptions these fishes are sometimes ejected in such prodigious numbers, that their putrefaction contaminates the atmosphere, and gives birth to pestilential diseases. Humboldt, when treating on this subject, mentions that he has seen fishing carried on in the caverns of Derbyshire in England, as well as in others near those of Gailenreuth in Germany, where are found the fossil remains of trout, grottoes which are at present remote from any rivulet, and much above the level of the neighbouring rivers.

LATREILLE has published the first volume of his General History of Insects; a work on which he has been engaged for a considerable time.

DUVERNOY has published the three last volumes of Cuvier's Comparative Anatomy; a work which was anxiously expected.

D. Wollaston some time since announced that he had extracted from the ore of platina two distinct metals, to which he had given the name of *rhodium* and *palladium*. The accuracy of his experiments was contested. In France, however, M. Collet Deseotils has obtained the same results by following the same process. The rhodium and palladium obtained by him were exhibited at a late meeting of the National Institute.

The National Institute of France has proposed as a subject of a Prize Essay, to be adjudged in July, 1808, "To examine what has been the influence of the crusades upon the civil liberty of the people of Europe, upon their civilization, and upon the progress of their learning, commerce, and industry." The discourse is to be written in French or Latin, and must be delivered in before the 1st of April, 1808. The prize is a gold medal of 1500 francs in value.

Germany.

Since the union of Bamberg to Bavaria, the electoral library of Munich has been enriched with several valuable articles before kept in the treasury of the chapter of Bamberg. Among these are, the celebrated *Codex aureus*, or Golden Manuscript of Bamberg, discovered by the abbot Gley, who likewise collated it; four New Testaments, and a Missal of the eleventh or twelfth century, in small folio, written on beautiful white vellum, in characters executed with the greatest care. They are all in the best preservation, as they were never shewn without special permission, and were never lent for the purpose of collation. The binding of these manuscripts is very rich; it is ornamented with precious stones and oriental pearls set in gold, and with scripture subjects carved in ivory.

Two opposite opinions, it is well known, are generally entertained on the subject of the buds and branches of plants. Linnæus and Hales conceived that the pith or medullæ penetrated through the wood, thus producing the ramifications of plants; and afterwards, stretching out, formed the essential parts of vegetable bodies. Other naturalists have attributed

to the bark, and to the cortical layers, what their predecessors considered as the product of the medulla alone. Hence, they imagine that the increase in length and thickness must depend on these organs. According to KOELER, who has lately been engaged in investigating the truth of these two opinions, it should seem, that the upper part of a branch, and of a shoot, is merely formed by the pith, the medullary sheath, and the bark. Hence he concludes, that the augmentation of stems or trunks, and branches, depends altogether on the elongation of the vessels of the medullary sheath. The alburnum, the tubes of which proceed in a perfectly straight direction, appears at the upper part of a branch under the form of separate fibres, which disappear at the surface of the medullary sheath.

Russia.

The Emperor Alexander has founded a college at Tiflis in Georgia. At the head of this establishment has been placed an ecclesiastic, who possesses extensive literary attainments, and a perfect knowledge of the Russian language. Translations of various useful works are already making into the Georgian, and in return the literature of Russia expects others of an ancient Georgian poet named Ruffawell, and of a celebrated romance-writer of the same country, Sergei Tinogwell.

America.

Colonel LEWIS, who was commissioned in 1804, by the President of the United States, to explore the sources of the Missouri, ascended this river for the space of five hundred leagues, and stopped in 47° of latitude in order to pass the winter. Here the temperature was so rigorous that the snow, which equalled two feet in thickness, did not disappear until the end of March. He found different colonies of Indians, who in general gave him a good reception, and furnished him with what necessities he required. They informed him he would have two hundred leagues to travel before reaching the great cataract, and about the same number of leagues farther before arriving at the great mountains whence the Missouri has its source; and that on crossing these mountains, he would immediately reach the South Sea. The lesser torrents which flow into this river were all distinguished by French names; from which it is presumable that the French from Canada had penetrated into these countries, which have since been visited by Mackenzie.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requested.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

A FOREIGNER may, perhaps, consider the Exhibition at the Royal Academy as a sort of test by which he may estimate the state of the arts in Great Britain; but if such is to be the criterion, the present Exhibition is, from various causes, entitled to a considerable drawback. Several first-rate artists, Mr. West, Sir William Beechey, &c. &c. have not exhibited their works at these rooms. A large number of capital pictures are at the Gallery in Pallmall; and it is become a custom for several of our leading painters to make a sort of an exhibition at their own rooms. Notwithstanding these, and some other circumstances which it is not necessary to enumerate, there are, in this thirty eighth year of the Royal Academy's Exhibition, many very fine pictures.

By Mr. Opie there are eight; those of his female figures have uncommon merit, and it would be invidious to point out any one as superior to the rest: he has painted the eyes, in particular, with such uncommon sweetness as has been rarely equalled. By Mr. Westall there are eight; and he has displayed his usual taste and feeling of the subjects. By Mr. Owen there are the same number, and they have great merit. Mr. De Loutherbourg has three. Mr. Lawrence six. Mr. J. R. Smith has six in crayons, and they are marked with his usual excellence—strong resemblance and easy attitude.

Among the miniatures those in enamel, by Mr. Bone, maintain their accustomed superiority; he has six. Mr. Edridge has the same number, and we were pleased to see that they have generally more force than he gave to his former portraits, by which they are materially improved. Miss Emma Smith has four, and, as we some years since pronounced would be the case, annually improves. Those in this year's exhibition are in an admirable style.

No. 5. *Love Sheltered.* H. Thomson, R. A.

A most beautiful and elegant design, conceived with great taste and simplicity, and very sweetly coloured.

No. 19. *Count Ugolino locked up with his four Sons in the Torre della Fame, and starved to Death.* H. Fuseli, R. A.

This is not the first time that Mr. Fuseli has ventured to exhibit a picture on a

subject previously painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Among the very fine series that were submitted to public inspection in the Miltonic Gallery was a small and slight sketch of the Death of Cardinal Beaufort; in which the marking of the face displayed the character drawn by the poet with a fidelity and force that we hardly ever saw equalled. Every diabolical passion was blended with horror, and the dread of dissolution, and we thought the countenance more characteristic of the character than was the President's picture at the Shakespeare Gallery. In the picture now under consideration, we do not think the learned keeper of the Royal Academy has been quite so successful. It has the usual marks of his style and spirit, carried to a degree that becomes extravagant, but no one can say that the delineation is insipid.

Yet it must be admitted, that to select a subject which had been previously so admirably treated by Sir Joshua Reynolds, the general effect of whose picture was so well known by the fine mezzotinto engraved from it, required a degree of—*courage*, we believe it must be called, that perhaps is not possessed by any other artist of this country; though some of those whose names are dignified by the addition of the two capital letters R. A. have in other instances displayed a noble daring.

42. *The House of Protection for destitute Females of Character.* Miss M. Spilbury.

In this very sweet little picture, the characters of the two girls applying for admission are marked with great delicacy and truth, and the general effect of the whole is in an eminent degree pleasing.

50. *The New Bridge, Durham.* W. Daniell.

An extremely fine picture, in a broad and simple style.

56. *Portrait of a Lady in the Character of Hebe.*—114. *Portrait of Miss Clark, in the Character of Una, from Spenser.* J. Norbottle, R. A.

Some of the pictures which this veteran artist painted for the Shakespeare Gallery, &c. we have noticed in former Retrospects with the praise to which they were fairly entitled; and some of his portraits have an unquestionable claim to approbation; but to unite poetical pictures to portrait is a very difficult task. There is one common fault which pervades portraits of this

this description, and almost invariably marks them with insipidity; i. e. although they are not sufficiently ideal for the character they assume, yet the portion of ideal character which they have renders them rather too fantastical for portraits. This remark is not meant to extend to the very beautiful productions of Sir Joshua Reynolds and Mr. Romney, nor in any degree to depreciate this very fascinating style of painting, but merely to intimate that, except under the management of a fine taste, and poetic imagination, the portrait is deprived of its resemblance, which ought to be its leading characteristic, and the poetical idea degraded, by attempting to unite it with that to which it has not the most distant analogy.

71. *The Brook.* A. W. Calcott.

An uncommonly sweet and chaste landscape.

71. *A Sleeping Girl.*—220. *Prospero and Miranda.* M. A. Shee, R. A.

Of the universality of Mr. Shee's abilities we think with a degree of enthusiasm. Some of his former pictures we thought entitled to very high praise, but he appears to have changed his manner; in these pictures there is a hardness and glossiness of effect, which is a considerable drawback on their merit; in the first there is none of that fascinating sweetness which renders subjects of this description so attractive; and the second, although we believe it is the largest picture in the Exhibition room, is gaudy and laboured, and not well imagined.

Portrait of Sir Joseph Banks. T. Lawrence, R. A.

A fine portrait, but we think it would have been better if the face had been less in shadow.

78. *A Storm: Peel Castle.* Sir G. Beaumont, A.

We have often contemplated the talents and taste of Sir George Beaumont with admiration; but surely this subject is treated in a manner that, for the climate of Great Britain, more than borders on the extravagant.

85. *Lake of Albano.* Sir George Beaumont, A.

This, like almost every other picture we have seen by the honourable Baronet, beams with taste and feeling. It is admirably painted, and makes ample amends for the preceding extravaganzas.

105. *A Rural Scene: Mid-day.* A. W. Calcott.

A simple, unaffected scene, painted with truth and taste.

136. *Milton dictating to his Daughters.* H. Fuseli, R. A.

When we saw the pictures which this artist exhibited in the Milton Gallery we thought they formed a *very fine whole*, and considered them as a series that did honour to the poet, the painter, and the country; in which Mr. Fuseli had displayed a genius of the first order, and shown that in colouring he was wonderfully improved.—We have, since that time, seen several of these very pictures, accompanied by the paintings of other artists, and their effect is greatly injured; they will not bear being contrasted with the gaudy productions that glitter on the walls of an Exhibition-room; which are sometimes painted for the place they are intended to occupy, and occasionally (as we have been told) altered and glazed after they are hung up, to suit their relative accompaniments, and prevent their being put out by the glaring canvas with which they are sometimes surrounded. This picture looks very ill in its present situation, and, independent of all this, has nothing either in conception, character, or execution, that will attract the connoisseur; and by the feminine omens of fan-painting, &c. it will indisputably be styled a very *unagreeable* picture.

143. *A Girl at a Cottage Door.* R. Westall, R. A.

A charming picture, in the best style of this most fascinating artist.

145. *Village Politicians.* *Vide Scotland's Skairb.* D. Wilkie.

Of this very surprising picture it is difficult to speak in higher terms than it deserves. Some of the diurnal critics have compared it, and indeed preferred it, to Hogarth. This judgment (or rather the want of it) must have been pronounced upon it by those who did not know Hogarth's pictures: it is much more in the style of Teniers, but it is not an imitation of him. Mr. Wilkie may be said to have looked at nature with the same spirit and eye that Teniers would have looked at it, and he has delineated the ale-house politicians of Scotland with the same fidelity that Teniers has represented the Dutch and Flemish boors. The interior of a country ale-house, and the general effect of the whole, are in the finest style, and lead us to rejoice at the appearance of so promising an artist, said to be not more than eighteen or nineteen years of age. We do not at present know him, but sincerely congratulate him on his first essay,

which gives every promise of the painter being destined to rank very high in his profession, and that in a very short time.

The picture is said to have been painted for Lord Mansfield.

153. *Belinda. Vide Rape of the Lock.* T. Stothart, R. A.

A well imagined, and brilliant picture.

182. *Fall of the Rhine at Schaffhausen.* J. M. W. Turner, R. A.

The tumult and grandeur of this very wonderful picture cannot be described, or communicated to those who have not seen it; and to those who have seen it is scarcely necessary. The whole is singularly awful, and eminently impressive: the agitation and terror of the people in the foreground is finely conceived.

91. *A Fancy Group.* T. Lawrence, R. A.

This picture is very finely painted, but the attempt to make it look like a mounted drawing, by the addition of stone-coloured spandalls, renders it heavy and uninteresting, for there is a greater spread of light on the spandall border than on the picture, and on this border the eye naturally reposes.

220. *The Children in the Wood.* W. Owen, R. A. *elect.*

The infantine simplicity and innocence of these lovely children has never been exceeded; it is a most fascinating and impressive picture.

221. *A Sleeping Nymph.* J. Hoppner, R. A.

Mr. Hoppner usually paints his backgrounds in a very fine style; this is so eminently rich and luxuriant, that it would, perhaps, have been an improvement to the picture if the figure, both in form and colouring, had been somewhat more luxuriantly characterized than it is.

368. *Portraits of Colonel and Mrs. Thornton.* J. R. Smith.

The ease and elegance which Mr. Smith generally unites with the very strong resemblance which he usually gives to his portraits, we have had frequent occasion to remark. In this picture he has been singularly successful. When we say that it is in the best style of his crayons, it is hardly necessary to add, that it is in the best style in which crayons can be painted.

421. *The burning of Troy.* J. Wyatt.

The fatal day, th' appointed hour is come,
When wrathful Jove's irrevocable doom
Transfers the Trojan state to Grecian hands:
The fire consumes the town—the foe commands.

This is the only picture with which the new President has this year furnished the Exhibition rooms, and it must be admitted that the subject is tremendously sublime. But the above motto, annexed to it in the Catalogue, is rather unlucky, and has, we find, been mistaken: for some of the painters, not very conversant with the heroes of Homer, have supposed—good easy men—that the word GRECIAN must allude to the five orders of architecture, and, consequently, *Grecian bands* must mean ARCHITECTS; ergo, it follows as naturally as day to night, that the painters, being the *true Trojans*, ought not to be elbowed out of their situation by the above-mentioned *Grecian bands*—The inference which the painters draw from this is too obvious to mention.

562. *An historical Drawing of the Sorceress, at Wolfold and Ulla.* G. H. Harlow.

Fair Ulla saw the awful shade,
Her heart struck at her side,
And burst—low bow'd her listless head,
And down she sunk and died!

MICKLE.

This picture has merit, but Mr. Harlow may not know the origin of the poem from which he selected the subject, being written which we believe was as follows: One of the finest pictures that the late Mr. Mortimer ever painted, entitled *The Incantation* (from which Dixon engraved an admirable mezzotinto), was, several years ago, the property of Mr. John Ireland, author of "*Hogarth Illustrated.*" At Mr. Ireland's request, Mr. Mickel wrote the heroic ballad of "*Wolfold and Ulla,*" consisting of about 160 lines, to illustrate it. In the quotation from the above ballad, printed in the Exhibition Catalogue, the word *burst* is carelessly printed *buft*, which renders the verse nonsense.

916. *The Interior of Sir J. Leicestor's Gallery of Pictures by British Artists.* J. Buckler.

This is interesting, not only from the great taste with which it is executed, but from the pleasing idea which it excites, of an English gentleman daring to think for himself, and disdaining the interdicted cant of old picture-vampers, &c. judge from his own eyes, and encourage living genius in his own country. May this illustrious example be followed by the opulent nobility, &c. of this nation, who now expend such immense sums in the purchase of old pictures, which have frequently nothing to recommend them but the name of a great painter, sometimes given them by the importer.

STATE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In May, 1806.

RUSSIA.

THE Russian General Sicanoff has fallen a victim to the basest treachery at Bacou, in Persia. Just as the place was to have been stormed, a capitulation being demanded, and granted, the Russian Commandant trusted himself in a tent between the camp and the place, when having but few attendants, he was surprised and massacred by a numerous banditti.

SWEDEN.

Swedish Head Quarters at Griefswald, April 26.

"The reports sent in by Count Lowenhielm of the 23^d mention that the Prussians took possession of several villages in Mecklenburg, near the frontier of Lauenburg, on the 21st and 22^d. Near Marienstatt a corps of Videttes approached within 300 paces of the Swedes. Count Lowenhielm's main body was then at Grofs Zecher and Seedorf; the Swedish guards were in possession of Marienstatt, Sophienthyl, the bridge at Buchen, the Palmschleuse, and the landing place between Lauenburg and Artlenburg.

"Yesterday morning Lieut. Baron Clas Kalame arrived here as a courier, with a report from Count Lowenhielm, dated Godesbush, April 23, mentioning, that about nine in the morning of the same day, the Prussians had entered the Lauenburg territory, near Marienstatt, and were so superior in their number, that the Swedish troops, after making a vigorous resistance, were compelled to retreat, and towards the evening to leave the country. Count Lowenhielm's loss consists of one hussar shot dead, eight wounded, and six horses partly killed and wounded. The loss of the Prussians we are not yet able to ascertain, though during the contest several men were observed to have been shot. Count Lowenhielm has reserved a more extended detail for another opportunity, and which, in respect to the conduct of the Prussians, will be very copious; these dispatches may be hourly expected.

"In consequence of this commencement of hostilities by his Prussian Majesty, the King of Sweden has ordered a general embargo to be laid upon all the Prussian vessels in the ports of Sweden.

"The Magistrates and Burgers of this place, as a testimony of their joy for his Majesty's happy return to Pomerania, have given 200 rix-dollars to the Orphan House at Stralsund, and 100 to the Foundling of this place, upon which his Majesty has been pleased to express his gracious satisfaction."

HOLLAND.

A change is expected to take place in the government of this degraded country. M. Schimmelpennick, the Grand Pension-

ary, has lost his sight, and it is said the office of Stadtholder will be revived in the person of Louis Bonaparte, called in French *Prince Louis*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following State Paper contains so able and correct an exposition of the situation and views of several leading Powers in Europe, that it supercedes the necessity of giving place to unauthenticated details, and newspaper speculations.

Declaration of the Elector of Hanover against Prussia.

"The Court of Prussia has avowed those hostile designs, which she thought to conceal by her friendly professions.

The *Note Verbal*, delivered on the 4th of April, by the Prussian Envoy, Baron Jacobi Kloeß, to the British ministry, announces that the Electorate of Hanover has been taken possession of, and that the ports of the German sea, and of Lubeck, have been closed against the British flag.

This declaration gives the lie to all those assurances by which the Cabinet of Berlin has hitherto endeavoured to cloak its proceedings: to which it moreover adds the pretension that his Prussian Majesty has acquired, by his system of policy, claims to the gratitude of all the Northern Powers.

Thus actually dispossessed of the ancient inheritance of my family, and insulted in my rights as a sovereign, I have ordered those measures to be taken which the honour of my crown requires: but I still owe it to myself, to Europe, and to my subjects, to make a public declaration of my sentiments, as Elector of Brunswick-Lunenburg, upon the unjust usurpation of my German possessions.

It is not necessary to prove how contrary this act is to the rights of nations, or to the laws of the German empire. Their infraction is too evident to be required to be proved. It is the most sacred principles of good faith, of honour, and in fact of all the obligations upon which the reciprocal safety of different states among themselves, and of each civil society in itself, repose, which are trodden under foot in such a manner, that the world would have difficulty in believing it, if I did not cause the facts to be laid before them, which are authenticated in the narrative which I have ordered to be prepared.

The proceedings of the court of Berlin, when the Electorate was occupied by its troops in 1801—its conduct far from being friendly during the negotiation for the indemnities which followed the Peace of Luneville—the declaration which it made when France prepared to invade the Electorate—
and,

and, lastly, the burthensome conditions under which it endeavoured to cause it to be evacuated, to substitute her own troops, instead of those of France, had given too many proofs to the government of Hanover, not to oblige it to endeavour to avoid all sort of intervention on the part of this Power, even at the moment that it was on the point of engaging in a dispute with France. The events which retarded the arrival in Hanover of the expedition, concerted between Great Britain, Russia, and Sweden, gave the Prussian troops an opportunity of anticipating them, after the French army had been obliged to evacuate the Electorate.

This step was accompanied by the most friendly protestations on the part of Prussia. She invited the Hanoverian Government to resume its functions in my name, and to collect the wreck of the army.

The country, already so unfortunate, doubly felt the weight of the numerous requisitions extorted by the Prussian corps, without the least regard to the situation in which the French left it.

After the unfortunate result of the campaign of the allies in the south of the empire an attack in the north was to be expected. His Imperial Majesty of Russia, to obviate the dangers to which Prussia might be exposed, placed, in consequence of the convention of Potzdam, his troops under Count de Tolltoy; and the corps of General Benningfen under the orders of his Prussian Majesty, and promised him moreover all the assistance for which he might have occasion. It was scarcely to be expected that Prussia would avail herself of this advantage, and of that which the promise of the subsidy she had asked of Great Britain gave her, to obtain from France terms contrary to the interests which these resources were intended to protect. This, notwithstanding, has actually happened. The Secret Treaty, the effects of which are beginning to appear, was signed by Count Haugwitz and the French General Duroc the 15th of December 1805, the period fixed as the term when Prussia was to declare against France, in case that power should have rejected the propositions which Count Haugwitz was to make to her, in consequence of the Convention of Potzdam.

Seven days after, December 22, the Cabinet of Berlin proposed to the British Ambassador the arrangements to be taken in common with the Prussian generals, for the positions of the allied armies in Lower Saxony; and dispatched, in consequence, Lieutenant Colonel Baron de Krutemark, with a letter to the Hanoverian Government, to induce it to furnish provisions for the French garrison at Hameln.

It was necessary to concur in this arrangement (which was only provisionally terminated the 4th of January) because it was to prevent the French troops from undertaking

any thing against Hanover during the negotiation.

Was the Court of Berlin then ignorant in what manner Count Haugwitz had concluded this negotiation? Did it not know, before the signature of the treaty, what would be the end of it? Or, did that minister dispose, as he pleased, of the good faith of his master?

It was on the 27th of January, that the Cabinet of Berlin announced to the Hanoverian government—"that in consequence of a treaty signed and ratified by the two parties, my German possessions would no longer be occupied by the French troops; that they would be entirely evacuated by those who were still there, and delivered up, until a future peace between England and France should have decided their condition, to the protection of the troops of his Prussian majesty, and to his exclusive administration." The Hanoverian government was required, but to no purpose, to intimate to all the public officers, that they were, for the future, to consider themselves as finally responsible to the Prussian commission of administration, excluding all foreign reference.

The dispatch addressed the 25th of January to the Prussian minister, and intended to justify this proceeding, was signed with the King of Prussia's own hand. It ended with these words, 'I think it unnecessary to observe how much the territories in question ought to be satisfied with this change of scene; and my wishes would be fulfilled, if, in consequence of the disinterested views by which I am impelled, the administration I have taken upon me should turn out to the happiness of the country and its inhabitants, and by that means satisfactory to his Britannic majesty, to whom I desire nothing more than to give, in this instance, as in all others, all the proofs of consideration, of deference, and of friendship, which circumstances may put in my power.'

The experience of the past, and a well founded apprehension of the future, did not allow me to hesitate about the part necessary to be taken; and my electoral government was instructed not to enter into any negotiation, the object of which might have been to avoid a new French invasion, by allowing the Prussians to occupy Hanover.

The protest made upon this occasion by my electoral minister of state was ineffectual. The King of Prussia caused the greatest part of the country to be occupied at the moment that my troops re-embarked; and his measures were executed without the least regard.

It was too easy to foresee that Count Haugwitz would find means at Paris to bring back the arrangement between Prussia and France, announced here as ratified by the contracting parties, to its original intention.

This was what took place; and the French troops took possession of Anspach, one of the objects of compensation, according to the treaty

treaty of December 15, the very day that the Marquis De Lucchefini could reach Berlin with intelligence that France required the execution of the articles agreed upon at Vienna.

The answer returned by the British Cabinet to the communication of January 25, did not arrive at Berlin until after the minister of state, Baron Hardenberg, had announced to the British envoy the hostile measures which have compelled me to suspend my relations with a court which could so far forget itself.

The Prussian note of April 4, can furnish no good arguments to establish an unjustifiable measure.

It begins by vaunting the pacific dispositions of Prussia. This disposition is no further sincere than as it has for its foundation the principles of a just neutrality. The note delivered by the Cabinet of Berlin to the French minister on the 14th of October, at the very instant that Prussia appeared to feel the affront which she received by the violation of the territory of Anspach, acknowledges that the conduct which she had followed to that time had proved of advantage to France.

Her actions had much less pretensions to the character of impartiality. After having permitted the French troops who seized on the electorate of Hanover a passage through the Prussian territory, she declared herself ready to oppose, sword in hand, that which the Emperor of Russia had demanded for his armies.

France herself forced the passage; she pretended to offer excuses for that step, but it was in a manner equally offensive.

She had seen too clearly where the resentment of Prussia would terminate, which in fact appeared to be stifled when his Imperial majesty of Russia engaged in a personal communication with the king.

Prussia then demanded subsidies of Great Britain, which were promised to her, and she signed the Convention of Potsdam, the conditions of which she would, doubtless, have been more disposed to fulfill, if I could have so far forgotten my duty, as to consent to the proposition of ceding the Electorate of Hanover for some Prussian province.

Prussia affirms, that from the events of the war, she has not had the choice of means to secure the safety of its monarchy, and of the states of the north. She wishes to make it appear, that she has been compelled to aggrandize herself, and to become the instrument, rather than the object of the vengeance of my enemies.

Such an avowal does not become a great power. All Europe knows that it depended on Prussia, before the battle of Austerlitz, to give repose to Europe, if she had taken the part which her real interests, and the outraged honour of her monarchy, dictated to

her. She can no longer be excused, after having missed such an opportunity; and even since the event of the 2d of December, did she not command an army of 250,000 men, who still remember the victories it obtained under the great Frederic, which was in the best dispositions, and supported by the whole Russian army, two corps of which were actually under the command of the King of Prussia?

She would, without doubt, have been subject to certain risks; but she found herself in a situation when every danger must be encountered to save the honour of the State. The Prince who hesitates in making a choice, destroys the principle which serves as the basis of a military monarchy; and Prussia ought already to begin to feel the sacrifice she has made of her independence.

The note of April 4, affirms, 'that France had considered the Electorate as its conquest, and that its troops had been on the point of re-entering it, to make a definitive disposal of it.'

The Electorate of Hanover, as an integral part of the Germanic Empire, is not concerned in the war between Great Britain and France; nevertheless, it has been unjustly invaded by that Power, which has, notwithstanding, frequently indicated the object for which she was disposed to restore it.

France was at length compelled to abandon the country, and forty thousand of my troops, and those of my allies, were established there, when the Count De Haugwitz signed a treaty which disposes of my States. It is true, that the Russian corps was then at the disposal of his Prussian Majesty; but its Chief, with the genuine spirit of an honourable man, was not the less determined to fight, if the Allies of his Master were attacked: we shall not speak of the French garrison which remained at Hameln, insufficient in point of number, deprived of the means of defence, and on the point of being besieged, when the promises of Prussia caused the plan to be abandoned.

The intention of France to dispose definitively of the Electorate, would have been contrary to the assertions she has so often made. It would, moreover, have been contrary to the usage of war, since even a conquest is not definitively disposed of before a peace; and particularly at a moment when a wish might exist to manifest a pacific disposition.

Prussia had no right to judge if Great Britain had the means of opposing the return of my enemies to the Electorate. Her power furnishes her with the means of bringing the war to an honorable end, for the interests she defends; but it is difficult to conceive in what light Prussia pretends that her measures removed troops that are strangers to the Electorate, and ensure the repose of the North. Her troops, in consequence of the treacherous

treacherous conduct of her Cabinet, will remain as much strangers to the Electorate as the French troops

Prussia should not speak of her sacrifices at the moment when her only aim is to aggrandize herself, unless she feels the loss of her independence to be such, and how much she has departed from her duty, in abandoning one of the oldest possessions of her House, and of subjects who implored, in vain, her assistance. Besides, her sacrifices have no connection with my system of policy, and confer no right on her to usurp the Government of my German subjects, whose fidelity nothing has hitherto shaken, and which they will retain towards my person, and a family of Princes who for many ages have only fought their happiness.

It is evident that the conduct of the Court of Berlin is not the free expression of the will of its Sovereign, but the consequence of the influence exercised by my enemies in the Cabinet of that Prince. All the Courts, and all the States, however, who can judge of circumstances, and all that they owe to the system adopted by the Court of Berlin, will agree that the act committed against a Sovereign united to his Prussian Majesty by the ties of blood, and until now by those of friendship, places the safety of Europe in greater danger than any act of hostility on the part of a Power with which one might be at open war.

Convinced of the justice of my cause, I make my appeal to all the powers of Europe, who are interested in resisting the consolidation of a system, which, by threatening the political existence of an integral part of the German empire, brings into question the security of the whole. I demand, most earnestly, the constitutional aid which is due to me as Elector, from the Empire, its august Head, as well as Russia and Sweden, the powers who have guaranteed its constitution, and who have already manifested, and still continue to manifest, the most honourable disposition for the preservation of my States.

Lastly, I protest in the most solemn manner, for myself, and my heirs, against every encroachment on my rights in the Electorate of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, and its dependencies; and I repeat, in quality of Elector, the Declaration made by the Minister of my Crown at the Court of Berlin, that no advantage, arising from political arrangements, much less any offer whatever of an indemnity, or equivalent, shall ever engage me to forget what I owe to my dignity, the attachment, and exemplary fidelity of my Hanoverian subjects, so as to yield my consent to the alienation of my Electorate.

Given at the Palace of Windsor, the 20th day of April, 1806, in the 46th year of my reign.

E. Count de Munster.

GEORGE R."

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, May 6.

Letter from Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. and K. B. &c. &c. to Wm. Marsden, Esq.

Foudroyant, at Sea, March 14.

SIR,—I request you will communicate to their Lordships, that, at half past three A. M. on the 13th of March, his Majesty's ship the London, which I had stationed to windward of the Squadron, having wore, and made the signal for some strange sails, I directed the Squadron to wear likewise on the larboard tack, the wind being at W. S. W.; and, as day-light appeared, made the signal for a general chase: soon afterwards the London was observed in action with a large ship and a frigate, and continued supporting a running fire with those ships, which were endeavouring to escape, until half past seven, when the Amazon, being the advanced ship, pursued also and engaged the frigate, which was attempting to bear away. The remainder of the Squadron approaching fast upon the enemy, (and the action having continued from before day-light until 43 minutes after nine A. M.) the line of battle ship, bearing the flag of a Rear-Admiral, struck; and, at fifty-three minutes past the above hour, the frigate also followed her example, when an officer came on board the Foudroyant with Admiral Linois's sword, and informed me that the ships which had surrendered to his Majesty's colours were the Marengo 80 guns, 740 men, and the Belle Poule, of 40 guns, eighteen-pounders, and 320 men, returning to France from the East-Indies, these ships being the remainder of the French Squadron which had committed so much depredation upon the British commerce in the Eastern world.

I have much satisfaction in stating the meritorious and gallant conduct of Captains Sir Harry Neale and William Parker, supported by the zeal and bravery of the officers and crews of their respective ships, who claim my warmest thanks and acknowledgments; and whose exertions, I hope, will recommend them to their Lordships' particular notice and favour.

I cannot, however, avoid regretting that the force of the enemy did not afford to the officers and men of the other ships of the Squadron, who shewed the most earnest desire to have closed with the enemy, an opportunity of displaying that valour and attachment to their King and Country, which, I am confident, they will be happy to evince upon some future and more favourable occasion.

I have enclosed a list of the killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ships, as well as their defects; and have likewise forwarded a particular statement of the ships captured, together with an account of the loss sustained by the enemy, being the most correct that could be ascertained from the Rolle d'Equipage. Rear-Admiral Linois is among the wounded,

wounded, as well as several other officers. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

Foudroyant, at Sea, March 13, 1806.
A Return of the killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ships London and Amazon, at the capture of the Marengo and Belle Poule, on the 13th March, 1806.

Killed on board his Majesty's ship LONDON.
—Mr. William Rooke, Midshipman; James Murphy, Henry Van Fleylen, John Lay, James Slyde, seamen; William Bryan, boy; John Moore, landman; William Griffith, William Jammers, Thomas Toole, private marines.

Dangerously wounded.—Patrick Fitzpatrick, quarter gunner; John Duforce, able seaman; Francis Costello, John Burges, Francis Sutton, William Brazil, ordinary seamen; John O'Brien, William Brown (1), Thomas Waterfon, Jos. Skelton, landmen; William Roberts (2), Richard Hodges, Jonathan Hurcombe, John Shepherd, Bryan Rilley, privates, Royal Marines.

Slightly wounded.—Richard Poole, Thomas Cox, William Bruce, privates, Royal Marines.

Officers wounded.—Mr. William Faddy, Lieutenant, dangerously; Mr. J. W. Watson, Midshipman, slightly.

(Signed) H. NEALE.

Killed on board his Majesty's ship Amazon.—Mr. Richard Seymour, First Lieutenant; Mr. Edward Prior, Second Lieutenant, Royal Marines; William Gundy, able seaman; George Royal, private marine.

Wounded.—George Marcus, Quarter-master, severely; William Lane, ordinary seaman, severely; John Fox, ship's corporal, slightly; Richard Brown and Jonathan Curtis, able seamen, slightly; Horter Leander, ordinary seaman, slightly.

(Signed) W. PARKER.

Foudroyant, at Sea, March 14,
A List of Ships belonging to the French Government, captured on the 13th of March 1806

Marengo, 80 guns, 740 men, Rear-Admiral Linois, Vignaud, First Captain; Chasseriau, Second Captain.—Belle Poule, 40 guns, eighteen pounders, 320 men, Bruillac, Captain.

(Signed) J. B. WARREN.

Foudroyant, at Sea, March 13.
A Return of the killed and wounded on board the Marengo and Belle Poule, in the Action on the 13th of March 1806.

Marengo and Belle Poule—Sixty-five killed, and eighty wounded.

(Signed) J. B. WARREN.

On the 29th of April the Trial of Lord Melville commenced in a very splendid manner in Westminster-hall, and was concluded on the 17th of May. The judgment of the Lords had not been given when this part of our Magazine was put to press.

A Debate of considerable length took
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place on the 30th of April, on a Motion for the second reading of the Bill for the Repeal of the Additional Defence Act, in order to introduce Mr. Windham's New Military System. The Bill was opposed by Mr. Canning, and also by several other Members, on the ground that it went to deprive the country of a real benefit, and placed nothing in its stead. On the division the numbers were—

For the Second Reading of the Bill 235
For Mr. Canning's Amendment - 119

Majority for Ministers - 116

In the House of Lords a division took place on the same bill, and the numbers were as under:

Contents 71,—Proxies 26 - 97
Non-Contents 30,—Proxies 10 40

Majority - 57

On the 23d on the motion of the Secretary at War, it was voted in the House of Commons with only one dissenting voice, that "the Thanks of this House be given to those Members who were appointed Managers of the Impeachment of Lord Viscount Melville, for their faithful management of the trust reposed in them." On which the Speaker rose, and addressed the Managers to the following effect:—

"GENTLEMEN,

"This House has, upon the result of a great and important inquiry respecting the administration of the expenditure of the public money come to a resolution to enter upon the most grave and solemn of all its functions, and resort to its prerogative of Impeachment against Henry Lord Viscount Melville.—It is the power of Impeachment which has enabled the Commons of this country, at all times, to lay open the misdeeds of the highest servants of the Crown, and to prevent or punish, all inroads which may be made upon the liberty of the subjects of this realm. In the prosecution of this Impeachment, the House has appointed you to prepare and arrange the proofs of the complicated transactions on which their charges were grounded. Their charges were against a Noble Person, whose rank and high consideration in the State must hold him forth as a signal example either of good or of evil to all persons who may be entrusted with the care of the public expenditure. Throughout the progress of the trial, they have witnessed, with peculiar satisfaction, your great attention and dispatch, which have rescued the trial by impeachment from the disgrace to which it had fallen, and restored it to its former strength and honour. They have witnessed in you an unwearied diligence in the discharge of the trust committed to you, a singular sagacity in discovering the proofs, a boldness which so properly belongs to the Commons of the

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United

United Kingdom; a strength of argument, and a power of eloquence, which threw the light of day upon dark, secret, and criminal transactions. The final issue of this trial now remains for another body. It is before one of the highest of human tribunals; it is the House of Lords which is to determine ultimately for the condemnation or acquittal of the person accused. Be the final issue what it may, you have done your duty. You have satisfied the expectations that the House had formed of you, and you have deserved their approbation and their thanks. I am ordered by the House to communicate to you the approbation and thanks of the House for the faithful management of the trust reposed in you."

The public attention has been much excited by the following statement of Lord Henry Petty, on the 21st instant, in the House of Commons. He rose, he said, in pursuance of a former notice, the immediate object of which was to remove the present commissioners appointed for the examination of the public accounts, and to appoint new ones, with proper powers, for the better preventing frauds and abuses in the public expenditure in that quarter. The important duty of auditing the public accounts was entrusted to two antient officers till the year 1785. These, like others of the same description, established without any check, became of less use the more their duties were accumulating; and those noble officers, while they recollected they had a salary to receive, frequently forgot they had any duties to perform, or discharged those duties only by deputies, without being very scrupulous in their choice, or very attentive in exacting the discharge of the duty. In this state, things were growing worse and worse, till the vast expenditure during the American war pointed out the absolute necessity of examination, and led to that wholesome spirit of economy which distinguished the three short administrations that followed that war, as well as that also of the Right Hon. Gentleman who is now no more. Though auditors, however, of the public accounts were appointed, it was left to each person to choose what auditor he thought proper for the examination of his account. This was a source pregnant with evil to the public, as the auditor who was least disposed to do his duty was sure to be most employed, as giving least trouble to the persons whose accounts were to be audited. As an instance of neglect in the army comptrollers, the noble Lord mentioned the case of Mr. Trotter, the army clothier, through whose hands not less

than 700,000*l.* of the public money had passed, without any check or control. This Gentleman had engrossed to himself almost every department; and, for auditing his accounts, made a charge of 10*l.* per cent. in addition to all his other profits. The noble Lord then adverted to the commissioners of accounts, who had also failed in that duty which the public had a right to expect from them. There are at present 167 millions under examination, 58 millions that no proceedings had been taken in for these 21 years, and 120 millions of later accounts, besides 80 millions of navy accounts, that no steps had yet been taken to investigate; making, in all, a sum of 455 millions of the public money yet unaccounted for, a greater sum than the present amount of the national debt. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill for providing for the more effectual examination of the public accounts, and the better preventing of frauds in the West Indies.

In consequence of the strong opposition of the iron masters, the Government have abandoned the proposed duty on pig iron, and have substituted in its place another on private brewing, which is not well received by the public, being considered as an extension of the excise system. In proposing this new tax, Lord Henry Petty, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that, from the quantity of malt made and the quantity consumed by public brewers, 700,000 quarters must be consumed yearly in private brewing, and this he thought might be taken, at the very least, at 500,000*l.* a sum equal to the deficit made by throwing out the iron duty. It might be unpleasant for many families to have the excise officer to visit their houses, and take an account of the ales they brew. They should therefore have it in their option to pay so much a year, with their assessed taxes, on a scale which he would submit to the House. What the number of such families brewing their own beer might be, it would be impossible accurately to state, but, on a rough calculation, the number of the first class, he thought, might amount to 120,000; of the second 50,000; of the third 150,000; and of the fourth 320,000. He therefore proposed as a duty on the consumption of those who preferred having the quantity excised, that 10*s.* should be laid on every barrel of beer worth 1*s.* and on others of a different value in the same proportion.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

On the 18th of March, accounts were received

received at Gibraltar from Madrid that, in consequence of the Prince of Brazils being pronounced to be completely deranged, without any hope of recovery, the Walloon Guards and several other Spanish regiments, were ordered to be in readiness to march to Lisbon.

On the 31st were received letters from Spain, stating, that a war between that country and Portugal is certain, and also that 50,000 French troops are on their march to Portugal.

ALGIERS.

On the 10th of March a cry of horror resounded from every quarter of this wretched city. The first Minister, the Master of the Horse, the Secretary of State, the Inspector of the Slaves, and four other persons of distinction, have

been strangled, and other executions are expected.

NORTH AMERICA.

Miranda's expedition which lately failed from New York, where it had been fitted out, occupies, almost exclusively, the public attention in America. His object is generally believed to be to revolutionize South America; a project for which he is eminently qualified. The American Government were not, it is asserted, acquainted with Miranda's intentions. His failing is known at the Havannah, and measures have been taken to frustrate his designs. Colonel William Smith, Surveyor of the Port of New York, has been removed from office, in consequence of his secret connection with Miranda.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

*In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.
From the 20th of April to the 20th of May.*

APoplexia	1
Mania	1
Dyspepsia	13
Hypochondriasis	4
Hysteria	7
Epilepsia	2
Paralysis	3
Pneumonia	5
Phthisis	11
Hæmoptysis	1
Asthenia	21
Amenorrhœa	19
Menorrhagia	8
Leucorrhœa	2
Morbi Cutanei	14
Morbi infantiles	23

May, in the country, the most salubrious perhaps, as well as the most delightful month in the circle of the year, so far from being wholesome or agreeable in the metropolis, is in general found here to be unfavourable to health, and particularly prolific of disease.

That increase of heat, which, from the blossoms of rural vegetation extracts an enlivening and delicious fragrance, when acting upon the depraved and motly atmosphere of an unwholesomely condensed population, cannot fail to generate, and of course to invest the bodies of its inhabitants with an accumulation of noxious effluvia, which, after having been emitted from the lungs and cutaneous surface of one, individual, is inhaled by another, in almost an endless and immediate succession. Thus a volume of air, like that of a circulating library, often does not reach one, until it

has been so much spoiled by the multitude of persons who have already received it, as to be altogether unfit for contact or any further use.

A dangerous case of apoplexy, to which the reporter has been recently summoned, although it occurred in a person constitutionally inclined to the disease, was, there could be no doubt, immediately occasioned by the effects of a gluttonous debauch. This peculiar modification of paralytic disorder, it may be remarked, is not so often produced by excessive drinking, as by a licentious indulgence in the more solid luxuries of the table. The former species of intemperance is slow in its operation, and, for the most part, gives warning of its ultimate fatality by inflicting, in the first instance, a torpor or inability upon the nerves of the extremities: the latter seizes, in general, abruptly and unexpectedly upon the citadel itself of the sensorial power. It may likewise be not unworthy of attention, that an undue gratification of appetite for animal, is more likely than an excess in vegetable food, to produce, in one predisposed to it, the perilous attack of an apoplectic paroxysm.*

The

* Mr. Israel Worsley, in an interesting account of his travels and sufferings recently published, remarks that apoplexies and sudden deaths are rarely heard of on the continent, where, as he observes, vegetable food constitutes

The power of one violent and sudden emotion, in breaking a long continued and apparently firmly fixed chain of diseased associations, was a short time since exhibited in the instance of a female who, for mental derangement, was immured in one of those *private* houses that are so profusely scattered about the vicinity of this metropolis. By an accident, her clothes caught fire. Her person was rescued from material injury; and, what was still more fortunate, her mind, by this violent shock of alarm, was speedily restored to its former tranquillity and tone. She thus happily escaped from a state of confinement, which she of course reviews with a natural and a reasonable horror. There is no prison so dreadful as that which goes under the denomination of a lunatic asylum. In those melancholy monasteries, or rather *mausoleums*, too much ground is there to suspect, that the human intellect may not unfrequently be sepulchred, before it has become extinct, or even has been in any considerable or essential degree injured or deranged. But, as soon as an unfor-

constitutes the principal portion of their sustenance: and that, on the contrary, in England, where more animal diet is devoured than perhaps in any other country, apoplexies and sudden deaths are notoriously frequent in their occurrence.

fortunate object has, by force or fraud, been enclosed within the awful and insurmountable barriers, especially of the minor and more clandestine Bethlehems, the destiny of his reason will in most cases be instantly and irretrievably fixed. The idea that he is supposed to be insane, is almost of itself sufficient to make him so. And when that mode of management is used with men, which, although generally it is, ought not to be applied even to brutes*, can we wonder, if it should often, in a person of more than vulgar irritability, produce, or at any rate prematurely accelerate, the last and incurable form of that disease, to which, in the first instance, there was only a delusive semblance, or merely an incipient approximation.

J. REID.

Grenville street, Brunswick square,
May 26, 1806.

† Bakewell, the late celebrated agriculturist, was accustomed to conquer the insubordination and any vicious irregularity of his horses, not by the ordinary routine of whipping and spurring, but by the milder and more effectual method of kindness and caresses; and it is worthy of being recollected and practically applied, that although the human has higher faculties than other animals, they have still many sympathies in common. There are certain laws and feelings which regulate and govern alike every class and order of animated existence.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the
20th of April and the 20th of May, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

AYNSLEY John, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer. (Bainbridge, Newcastle upon-Tyne)
Anderson William, Charlton-row, builder. (Johnson and Bailey, Manchester)
Arden John, and John Barker Arden, Beverley, wine merchants. (Tyrrell and Francis, Guildhall)
Atkinton John, Rawden, grocer. (Allen and Co. Furnival's Inn)
Beach William, Ludlow, mercer. (Clarke and Parcoe, Bewdley)
Bennet John, Compton Martin, James Bennet, Manchester, and George Bennet, Beccanister, woolstaplers. (James, Gray's Inn)
Bayden Thomas, Redruth, draper. (Eaton, Birchin lane)
Bentley Francis, Scarborough, ship owner. (Nind, Goodman's Fields)
Maldrey Charles, Framlingham, currier. (Jennings and Collier, Lincoln's Inn)
Blithin William, Fleet-market, cheesemonger. (Clutton, St. Thomas's street)
Cronet John, jun. Bristol, card maker. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's Inn)
Cropper Richard, Wigan, timber merchant. (Windle, John street)
Chilwell Stephen Newton, Wareham, shopkeeper. (Gatrey and Hadden, Angel court)
Gother Jeremiah, Pitchcombe, clothier. (Wizard, Gray's Inn)

Cohn Silvester, and Martyn Cohn, Liverpool, merchants. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court)
Dowey George, Whitechapel road, victualler. (Phillipson, Gray's Inn)
Davidson Edward Aitkine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer. (Constable, Symond's Inn)
De Mendes Abraham, Upper Thames-street, merchant. (Wild, Warwick square)
Drewett Henry, Mansfield street, victualler. (Meymott, Charlotte street)
Dennison William, Tooley street, plumber and glazier. (Itaacs, Mitre court)
Ellis Thomas, Whitechapel, auctioneer. (Hutchinson and Emmett, Brewers' Hall)
Ellis Charles, Hucknall-under-Huthwaite, grocer. (Blackstock, Temple)
Foy George, Whitechapel road, money scrivener. (Fitchett, Great Prescott street)
Flook John, Stapleton, miller. (James, Gray's Inn)
Fairweather John, Oxford street, linen draper. (Smith and Tilson, Chapter house)
Green Theodora, Moor, widow and tallow chandler. (Benbow, Lincoln's Inn)
Gallagher James, Sandgate, draper. (Adams, Old Jewry)
Goodwin Peter, Llanwrth, shopkeeper. (Foulkes and Co. Gray's Inn)
Haneman Christopher, Fetter lane, furrier. (Sheppard, Bartlett's buildings)
Hodgson Samuel, sen. Stourbridge, maltster. (Strong and Co. Lincoln's Inn)
Holmes James, and Samuel Newbury, Swerthing's rent, eatinghouse keepers. (Warrand, Castle court)
Huddy Christopher, Fenchurch street, tailor. (Welch, Furnival's Inn)

Hall

Hall Thomas, Dudley, taylor. (Hore, Inner Temple lane)
 Hyslop Joseph, Stepney Causeway, merchant. (Scott, St. Mildred's court)
 Hill James, Deptford, victualler. (Turner, Edward street)
 Hube John Christian, Broadway, Deptford, glass manufacturer. (Isaacs, Minorics)
 Hyams Philip, Manchester, merchant. (Jackson, Hare court)
 Harman Stephen, Modbury, shopkeeper. (Field, Friday street)
 Hobson Thomas, Louth, furrier. (Leigh and Mason, New Bridge street)
 Holt Thomas, Littleton, Strand, printer. (Popkin, Dean street)
 Hunt Edward, Southampton, baker. (Leigh and Mason, Bridge street)
 Hobbs James, Pitt street, Newington, bricklayer. (Marson, Newington Butts)
 Huntington Samuel, Chester, linen draper. (Bayley, Cheder)
 Hogg John, Exeter, merchant. (Phillips and Geare, Exeter)
 Hiscocks Zachariah, Bristol, draper. (Gabbell, Lincoln's Inn)
 Johnson Thomas, Southampton row, music seller. (Few, New North street)
 Isard William, East Grimstead, breeches maker. (Ellis, Hatton Garden)
 Jones Evan, Morton, dealer and chapman. (Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's Inn)
 Jackson Thomas, Argyle street, tailor. (Eves, Chapel street)
 King John, Yarmouth, mealman. (Gilbert, Newport)
 Kenney Ann, Bristol, milliner. (Sandys and Co. Crane court)
 Kay Joseph, Lloyd's Coffee house, underwriter. (Jupp, Carpenters' Hall)
 Lloyd John, and William Wydown, Upper Thames street, grocers. (Hobson and Willoughby, Clifford's Inn)
 Lazenby William, Manchester, ironmonger. (Shepherd and Co. Bedford row)
 Marshall William, Old Bethlem, brush maker. (Towle, Fishmongers' Hall)
 Moran Thomas, Holborn, linen draper. (Patten, Cross street)
 Mills Robert, and George Mills, Gloucester, dealers and chapmen. (Jenkins and Co. New Inn)
 Morgan Joshua, Noyadefach, timber merchant. (Barber, Gray's Inn)
 Miles John, Llanyddell, shopkeeper. (Blandford and Sweet, Temple)
 Masters John, Litchborough, baker. (Aplin, Bambury)
 Nesbit Richard, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer. (Bainbridge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne)
 Orgill John, and Joseph Burton, manufacturers. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry)
 Purvis Charles, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, broker. (Worham and Stephenson, Holborn)
 Parry Rowland, Liverpool, merchant. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court)
 Phillips Michael, Norris street, grocer. (Pitches and Sampson, Swithin's lane)
 Roberts William, Castle of York, hardwareman. (Baxters and Martin, Furnival's Inn)
 Richard Charles, Grand Junction Wharf, coal merchant. (J. S. Brooks, Mileman street)
 Rees James, London, mariner. (Mills, Ely place)
 Roberts Samuel, Gloucester, brush maker. (Chilton, Chancery lane)
 Rose Isaac, Hermitage street, cheesemonger. (Phillips and Ward, Howard street)
 Rose Thomas, Dreweatt, Marlborough, tallow chandler. (Phillips and Ward, Howard street)
 Richards Abel, Oxford street, linen draper. (Twynam and Co. Temple)
 Rendell Samuel, Teignmouth, cooper. (Price, Brown, and Co. Lincoln's Inn)
 Skottowe John, St. Mary Cray, mariner. (Debary and Cope, Temple)
 Simmons William, Thame, innholder. (Hollier, Thame)
 Sharp Richard, Armsley, drysalter. (Wilson, Greville street)
 Storey Hannah, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen draper. (Bainbridge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne)
 Sherratt Thomas, Birmingham, carrier. (Nicholls, Tavistock place)
 Sanders Isaac, Newman street, bricklayer. (Kirkman, Cloak lane)
 Stevenson William, Pimlico, merchant. (Pierce, Charles street)
 Storey William, Elias Smallwood, James Scholes, and John Scholes, calico printers. (J. and R. Willis, Warrford court)
 Smith Henry, City road, paper hanger. (Few, Red Lyon square)
 Somerville John, Chancery lane, cabinet maker. (Robinson, Bermondsey)
 Steers Samuel, Chapman place, builder. (Hope, Lothbury)
 Travers Benjamin, and James Efdaille, jun. Queen street, sugar dealers. (W. E. Allen, New Bridge street)
 Tifford William Charles, Bishopgate street, linen draper. (Carpenter, Basinghall street)
 Thomas Anthony, Duke street, merchant. (Dawson and Co. Warwick street)

Thomson Ralph, Southampton, ship builder. (Leigh and Mason, Bridge street)
 Vaughan Henry, and Richard Vaughan, Liverpool, grocers. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court)
 Woodford John, Bearbinder lane, cheesemonger. (Langley, Plumtree street, Bloomsbury)
 Winn William, Lancaster, linen draper. (Caton, Gray's Inn)
 Wake James, Whitby, ship builder. (Palmer and Co. Throgmorton street)
 Walters Joseph, Sturminster, grocer. (Pearsons, Temple)
 Warner William, Webber street, coal dealer. (Pocock, Hatton Garden)
 Watson John, Sheffield, spirit merchant. (Wilson, Greville street)
 Woods Lydia, and William Woods, Hampstead, carpenters. (Patten, Cross street)
 Yates Jonas, Cleckheaton, shopkeeper. (Batty, Chancery lane)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Adamson James, Manchester, merchant, July 1
 Abraham John, Houndsditch, warehousman, June 28, final
 Buth George, Bristol, chemist, May 13
 Bruire William, Hatton Garden, merchant, May 17
 Bowman John, John Garford, and Thomas Bowman, Poplar and Limehouse, oil manufacturers, May 11, final
 Bayley Thomas, Bishopsgate, wine and beer merchant, June 7
 Brooks Mark, Shepparton, coal merchant, May 31
 Bishop Thomas, Birmingham, bookseller, June 2, final
 Burton Page, Hamlet of Ratcliff, builder, June 18
 Barry Andrew, Vere street, Oxford street, upholsterer, June 3
 Bunn Samuel, Great Charlotte street, merchant, May 31
 Blowers Thomas, London street, linen draper, June 7
 Barrow Edward Nathaniel, Leadenhall street, baker, June 18
 Billett George, Borough, linen draper, July 12, final
 Binns Thomas, Broomsgrove, nail factor, May 31
 Burton Benjamin, Houndsditch, shopkeeper, June 14
 Barker John, Yoxford, shopkeeper, June 13, final
 Bais John, Woodford, victualler, June 5
 Croftley John, Smallbridge, cotton spinner, May 18, final
 Cramp Richard, Great Mary-le-Bone street, perfumer, May 15
 Charlton John, Canterbury, grocer, May 20
 Colwill John, Newnham, wine merchant, May 21
 Collard Henry Richard, Scotland yard, coal merchant, June 18
 Clegg James, Shadwell, mariner, May 24
 Cunningham John, Epsom, shopkeeper, June 11
 Cole Charles, York, merchant, June 5
 Cheesman Henry, Lamberhurst, corn dealer, June 11
 Deighton John, Reith, ironmonger, May 30
 Dunmore Edward, Stenton-Wyvell, miller, June 9, final
 Devonshire David, Old street, Jeweller, May 27
 De Mendes Abraham, Moorfields, merchant, June 24
 Davies Richard, Shrewsbury, porter merchant, June 4, final
 Da Costa Jacob Mendes, Thavies Inn, Holborn, merchant, June 3
 Dudley Thomas, and Susannah Palmer, widow, Birmingham, dealers, May 31
 Eyres Samuel, Manchester, corn dealer, May 14, final
 Field William, Old Swan stairs, merchant, May 31, final
 Field George, Old Swan stairs, merchant, May 31, final
 Fowkes John, Bull lane, wine and liquor merchant, May 31, final
 Fox Bartholomew, Gough square, merchant, June 14
 Fisher Stanley Marshall, Gravend, linen draper, June 7
 Fry William, Bristol, distiller, June 13
 Gale Curwen, Tower hill, merchant, May 3
 Gahagen Joseph, Broad street Chambers, merchant, May 17
 Gibbs James, Peterborough, draper, May 20
 Groote Gerrard William, Dean street, chemist and druggist, June 18
 Guyer Richard, Gracechurch street, June 7
 Grieron James, and Andrew McKenzie, Manchester, calico printers
 Greaves Joseph, and William Dennison, jun. Liverpool, June 10
 Gibson Mary, Bermondsey street, dealer and chapwoman, June 14
 Holmes Joseph Whiting, Portsea, ironmonger, May 21
 Hodgson Christopher, and Aliston Hodgson, Sunderland, linen drapers, June 30
 Hook Joseph, Bermondsey street, leather dresser, May 31, final
 Hazledine John, Bridgnorth, iron founder, June 2
 Hallen William, and George Hallen, Bridgnorth, manufacturers, June 2
 Jarratt John, the younger, Water lane, broker, May 26, final
 Johnstone James, St. James's, brewer, July 5
 Jenner Henry, Norwich, linen draper, May 30
 Jowett John, Manchester, manufacturer, June 4
 Jowling Joseph, Ipswich, grocer, May 27
 Kendall William, Manchester street, builder, July 5
 Kithaw John, Liverpool, merchant, June 3

Knight

Knight William, Tunbridge Wells, banker, June 10
 Kemp Thomas, Knarborough, flax dresser, June 3, final
 Lewington Henry, Andover, innholder, May 14 and 16, final
 Lyon James, Savage Gardens, merchant, June 5
 Lenton Samuel, Market Harborough, horse dealer, June 9
 Lodge John, London Wall, carpenter, June 21
 Leeman Joseph, Peterborough, linen draper, May 31
 Leeming Thomas, Preston, John Myres, Cleckheaton, and William Chapman, Preston, worsted manufacturers, June 23, final
 Morpew William, Rotherhithe, corn dealer, June 10, final
 Marshall Robert, Adwick-upon-Street, corn dealer, June 6, final
 Millburn William and John Mills Copeman, Bow Church yard, warehouse men, June 24
 Mellor John, Sheffield, rope maker, June 4, final
 Morrison William, Filemarsh, coal merchant, June 5, final
 McKimlay, and Abraham Mendes Belefario, Size lane, merchants, June 21
 Needham Thomas, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, hofier, June 10
 Oliver Anthony, Kirklington, innholder, May 16
 Orbell William, Felsham, shopkeeper, June 9
 Penny John, Wells, brandy merchant, May 12
 Peters John, and Alexander Peters, Borough, May 24, final
 Perring Thomas, Chichester, innkeeper, May 16
 Pugh William, Berwick street, tailor, May 31
 Palmer Henry, Mangotsfield, victualler, May 10, final
 Pearce John, Bread street, warehouseman, June 21
 Parfison John, and James Gardener, Clement's Inn, hop merchants, June 4
 Peck Anthony, Graveshend, carpenter, June 28
 Parkinson Thomas, and John Parkinson, Coleman street, chemists, June 10
 Robt Alexander, and John Ogilvie, Argyle street, army agents, July 22
 Richings Stephen, and Somerset Richings, Oxford, breeches makers, June 24
 Reason Isaac, Manningtree, baker, June 9
 Read John, Bedford, painter, June 17, final
 Rowley Thomas, and John Rowley, Salford, cotton spinners, June 2, final
 Ridley Henry, Shepherd's Market, grocer, June 21
 Robins Mary, and Catharine Robins, Birmingham, shopkeepers, June 28
 Reeve William, Bristol, merchant, June 17, final
 Starforth John, and Gilbert Starforth, Durham, woollen manufacturers, June 17
 Stracy Francis, Windsor, grocer, June 14
 Swann James, Hinkley, currier, May 30
 Sheville William, Great Prescot street, merchant, June 10
 Scurry Francis, Kent road, coal dealer, June 22, final
 Smyth Henry, Thomas and John Laffelles, Mill lane, coopers, May 31
 Stain John, Lubenham, farmer, June 9, final
 Smithies Thomas, Leeds, merchant, June 10
 Townsend John, Stones End, wine merchant, June 24
 Taylor John, jun. Frandingham, miller, May 24, final
 Troke John, New Sarum, cutler, May 27
 Tennant John, Lower Brook street, apothecary, May 11
 Tebb Thomas, Wardour street, leather dresser, June 17
 Uther William John, Bowling-green lane, victualler, June 7
 Vearty Bryan, Kendal, tanner, June 11
 Wood Joseph, Burnley, cotton spinner, May 11
 Wild Christopher, Manchester, victualler, May 14
 Witke Christian John Adam, Coleman street, merchant, May 10
 Wood Joseph, Andenshaw, cotton spinner, May 17
 Walker Richard, Leicester, dealer and chapman, May 26
 Warmore William, New Windsor, innkeeper, June 5
 Wardell George, Mansell street, mariner, June 28
 Whitehead John, Rochdale, innkeeper, June 5, final
 Wright John, Newgate street, grocer, June 14

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

AT the late anniversary meeting of the subscribers to the Asylum for educating the Deaf and Dumb Children of the Poor, who dined together at the London Tavern, several speeches, recommendatory of the Charity, were delivered by the Chairman, Alderman Hankey, Alderman Rowcroft, &c. Among other things, it was stated, that at the last election, 53 applications were made for only six vacancies; of course, that 47 of them were unsuccessful; and, moreover, that some of the parents were supposed to have spent their last shilling in printing cards and letters to send to the subscribers. After dinner, nearly 700l. were subscribed; some for general purposes, and some towards the new building. When this is erected, the Committee hope to make a large addition to the number of children.

MARRIED.

Richard Ware, esq. of Charing-cross, to Mrs. Schneider, of Commerce-row, Surry-road.

John Abernethie, esq. of Cumberland-street, to Miss Susan Harris, daughter of the late Richard H. esq. of Sandown house, Esher, Surry.

George Brown, esq. to Miss Jane Rickard Coney, youngest daughter of the late Colonel C. of Walpole, in Norfolk.

Lord Robert Seymour, to the Hon. Miss Chetwynd, sister of Viscount C.

At the house of Lord Henry Fitzgerald, in Stratford-place, Lord Kinnaid, to Lady Cecilia Olivia Fitzgerald, daughter to the late, and sister to the present, Duke of Leinster.

Mr. John Cater, of Pall-mall, to Miss Frances Porter, of Brompton.

Capt. Cotton, of the guards, to the Hon. Miss Coventry, eldest daughter of Lord Deerburch.

Francis Witham, esq. of Gray's-inn, to Mrs. Hatton, of East-street, Red-lion-square.

At Wandsworth, Siegmund Rucker, esq. of Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, to Miss Lucy Gardiner, youngest daughter of Henry G. esq. of Down-lodge.

At Battersea, Charles Alardon, esq. of St. John's-place Battersea-ridge, to Marian, eldest daughter of the late William Patterson, esq. of Jamaica.

The Hon. William Herbert, son of the Earl of Carnarvon, to the Hon. Letitia Emily Dorothea Allen, youngest daughter of Lord Viscount A.

George Thornton, esq. of Austin-friars, to Miss Frances Ann Smith, second daughter of Samuel Smith, esq. M.P. of Woodhall Park, Herts.

J. Thornton, esq. of Lawrence Pountney-lane, to Miss Mary Barr, daughter of the late William B. esq. of Camberwell.

Richard Eykyn, esq. of Smithfield-bars, to Miss Starr, daughter of William S. esq.

John Bushy, esq. of the Madras establishment, to Miss Macdonald, daughter of Thomas M. esq. of Old Cavendish street.

John Drummond, esq. banker, Charing-cross, to Miss Barbara Chester, daughter of the late Charles Chester, esq. of Chicheley, Bucks, and one of her Majesty's maids of honour.

Captain

Captain T. Mylne, of the 79th foot, to Miss J. Brown, of Kirkaldy.

At Bromley, George Green, esq. of Blackwall, to Miss Unwin.

Michael Castle, esq. of Bristol, to Miss C. Kiddell, daughter of the Rev. Mr. K.

At Hackney, lieutenant Robert Pickerton of the Chatham division of marines, to Miss Paterson daughter of the late Capt. P. of the marines.

Henry Crutchley, esq. of Clarges-street, to Miss Burrell daughter of the late Sir William B. bart.

Thomas Smith, esq. of Chelsea, to Miss Coles of Shercot house, Wilts.

At Lambeth-palace, the Hon. H. Percy, third son of the earl of Beverley, to Miss Manners Sutton, eldest daughter of the archbishop of Canterbury.

Major Rowles, of the 3d dragoons, on the Madras establishment, to Miss Altham, of Weymouth-street.

The Rev. William Belton Champneys, fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, to Miss Martha Stable, of the Terrace, Kentish-town.

J. Caulfield, esq. of Tyrone, Ireland, to the Hon. Harriet Crofton, daughter of baroness C.

DIED.

In Thayer-street Manchester-square, Mrs. Scully wife of Denys Scully, esq. of Dublin, barrister at law, and daughter of Ferdinand Huddleston, of Sawston-hall, in Cambridgeshire, esq. This much lamented young woman was richly gifted with the virtues and graces, which render the sex estimable and lovely; possessing a kind and liberal heart, a clear and highly cultivated understanding, and a piety and dignified mildness of character, which sustained her throughout the long and painful illness, a schirrus in the bowels, which finally proved fatal to her.

At his house in Conduit-street, Hanover-square, William Houghton, esq. He was, early in life, in the Church, and had the care of a small congregation at Epsom; in which situation he distinguished himself as a sound Divine and an eloquent preacher. He there married Miss Garland, a lady of good family and very considerable fortune; and soon afterwards quitted the Church, and was called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, but seldom appeared in the Courts of Justice. He was well known and much respected at Brooks's, and most of the fashionable Clubs at the West end of the town. He was an excellent scholar, a good mathematician, and possessed strong and acute argumentative powers.

Mrs. Sharpe, wife of Sutton S. esq. of Nottingham-place, and sister of Samuel Rogers, esq. the author of "The Pleasures of Memory."

At his house in Grosvenor-square, William Needham, esq. of Wansley Park, Hants, 65.

At Brompton, Mrs. Steffana Maria Angela Weichsel, wife of Charles Weichsel, esq.

22. Mrs. Weichsel had long filled the situation of second female singer at the Opera House, with credit to herself and satisfaction to the public.

In Montague-street, Mrs. Grant, relict of lieutenant-general Francis G.

In Devonshire-street, Bloomsbury, Mrs. Pye, widow of Henry P. esq. late of Farringdon House, Berks, who represented that county in several parliaments, 88.

Robert Crewne, esq. clerk to the Mercer's Company.

In Ely-place, Holborn, after a short confinement, occasioned by a fall, Dr. Beer, aged 80 years, more than 50 of which he had spent in the study and practice of physic.

In St. John's Church Yard, Westminster, Mr. William Mills, an eminent builder. He rose one morning at four o'clock, and took an affectionate leave of his children, telling them he was going a journey, and left his house. About half past seven Mrs. Davis, his next door neighbour, arose, and went into her yard, when she was shocked with the appearance of Mr. M. hanging by a fash line, suspended from a pole. It appeared, that to effect the rash act, he had recourse to the assistance of a short ladder, to tie himself up. Mrs. M. was from London. He has left nine children.

At his house on Tower-hill, Effingham Lawrence, esq. one of the elder brethren of the Trinity house.

At his house in Seymour-place, Lord Monsen, 52. His grand-father was elevated to the peerage by George II. in 1723. The late lord married the honorable Miss Capel, daughter of the earl of Essex, and has left issue one son, John George, who succeeds to the title, and two daughters.

In Sloane-street Sir Richard Ford, chief magistrate of the police of the county of Middlesex, and acting magistrate for the secretary of state's office. He succeeded to the former place about six years since, upon the resignation of Sir William Addington. The whole patronage of Bow-street was vested in him as chief magistrate of Police. He was in his 48th year.

At his house, in Kentish-town, Edward Leigh, esq. late of Took's court, Chancery-lane, and of Bispham-hall, Lancashire, uncle to Robert Holt L. esq. M.P. for Wigan.

At Ilington, the Rev. Thomas Saunders many years a valuable dissenting minister at Bedworth, and above 15 years at Vicar-lane, Coventry, 68.

In Charles-street, St. James's-square, Mrs. Cooper, wife of Richard C. esq.

At Clapham, Dame Catherine Waldo, relict of Sir Timothy W. 90.

In Soho-square, George Duberley, esq.

In Queen Ann-street West, Henry Alon Simeon, youngest son of John S. esq.

In Down-street, Piccadilly, *Mrs. Pettis*, 83,
At Greenwich, *Mrs. Read*, of Sale-hill,
Cheshire.

In Portugal-street, *Lady E. Keppel*, second
daughter of the earl of Albemarle.

In Upper Charlotte-street, *Mrs. Pepys*,
wife of E. Pepys, esq.

In Albemarle-street, *Mr. J. K. Corbet*,
eldest son of J. Corbet, esq. of Sundom,
Salop.

In Parliament-street, *Mrs. Richardson*, re-
lict of William Barrington, R. esq. late of
Bermondsey.

At Lambeth, *Mrs. Thompson*, wife of
John T. esq. and one of the coheiresses of the
late Nathaniel Bever, esq. of Basingstoke,
Hants.

In Kennington-lane, *Mrs. Tyers*, widow of
the late Jonathan T. esq. of Vauxhall, pro-
prietor of the gardens there.

In Brunswick-square, eminent for all the
virtues that reflect honour on domestic life,
and sincerely regretted by all who knew her,
Mrs. Rees, wife of the Rev. Abraham Rees,
D.D. F.R.S.

In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, *Mrs.*
Wilks, wife of Major W. resident at the court
of the Rajah of Mysore.

At Viscount Howie's office, in the Admi-
ralty, *Sir Michael Lesleming*, bart. He had
called at the Admiralty respecting some naval
business, and while Lord Howie was taking
down his name, Sir Michael fell sideways off
the chair on which he was sitting and never
spoke afterwards. Mr. Andrews, an apothec-
ary of Charing-cross, was instantly sent for,
but on his arrival informed his lordship that
there was no symptom of life remaining, nor
any chance of its return. On his examina-
tion the following day at the Coroner's In-
quest, which was held at the Ship tavern,
Charing-cross, he said that the cause of Sir
Michael's death was an apoplectic fit, occa-
sioned by an arterial eruption upon the brain.
The verdict of the jury was, *Died by the visi-
tation of God*. Sir Michael was descended
from a Flemish family, which was honoured
with a baronetage at the commencement of
the last century. His father Sir William F.
restored the ancient appellation without re-
curring to the King's sign manual, by chris-
tening his son Michael Le. The particle
has since been incorporated with the surname.
Sir Michael's guardian was Sir James Low-
ther, the late earl of Lonsdale, who lived in
great intimacy with him, and left him a le-
gacy at his death. He married Lady Diana
Howard, only child of Thomas, the late earl
of Suffolk and Berkshire, by whom he had
one daughter, Anne Frederica Elizabeth, born
in 1785. He had for many years represented
the county of Westmoreland in parliament,
and ever since 1779 had been lieutenant-col-
onel of the Cumberland militia.

At Tatton park, near Knutsford, in Che-
shire, of a rapid dropsy, aged about 56, *Wil-
liam Tatton Egerton* esq. M.P. for that

county. He was much respected and be-
loved; and distinguished for his amiable dis-
position in every relation of life. His birth
and very large estate (said to be 20,000l. a-
year and upwards) placed him one of the
foremost among the leading Commoners
of the kingdom, an order which the great in-
crease of the Peerage has of late years much
diminished: and his splendid habits and large
establishment in St. James's-square, as well
as in the country, did honour to his station.
He had been married four times: first, to the
daughter of Dr. Fountain, Dean of York,
whose epitaph, written by Mason, is among
that Poet's works; and by whom he had a
son and heir, who was M.P. for Beverley,
and died about six years ago, in the flower of
his age; secondly, to a daughter of the late
Wilbraham Bootle, esq. by whom he has left
two sons and one daughter; thirdly, to a
sister of Sir George Armitage, bart.
fourthly, in 1803, to his cousin Char-
lotte, only daughter of Thomas Watkinson
Payler, esq. of Ilden, near Canterbury, by a
grand-daughter of William Egerton, LL.D.
prebendary of Canterbury, which lady died
by an accidental fall from her park-chair in
August, 1804. His eldest son, Wilbraham
Egerton, esq. who lately married his first
cousin, daughter of the late Sir Christopher
Sykes, bart. succeeds to his principal estates.
Mr. E. was son and heir of William Tatton,
esq. of Withenshaw, in Cheshire, by the only
sister, and at length heir, of Samuel Egerton,
esq. of Tatton-park, M.P. for that county in
several parliaments, till his death in January
1780; which Samuel E. was son and heir of
John Egerton, esq. of Tatton, by Elizabeth
sister and heir of Samuel Hill, esq. of Shen-
stone park, co. Stafford, son and heir of the
Hon. Thomas Egerton, of Tatton, which
estate he inherited from his father John, se-
cond Earl of Bridgwater, to whom it descend-
ed from Lord Chancellor Egerton. It was a
singular coincidence, that Mr. E. should suc-
ceed to the inheritance of a place of his own
paternal name, in right of another family,
whose name it then became necessary to as-
sume instead of his own. Mr. E. was re-
building the mansion of Tatton on a magnifi-
cent plan, after the designs of S. Wyatt. He
was formerly M.P. for Beverley, and after-
wards, for Newcastle-under-Lyme.

At Hull *John Ruffel*, esq. R. A. This emi-
nent artist was the son of Mr. John Ruffel,
bookseller, of Guildford, in Surry, and was
born at that place in April, 1744. From
early youth he evinced a decided predilection
for the art of painting, and was in conse-
quence bound apprentice at the age of 15 to
the celebrated Crayon Painter, Mr. Francis
Coates. During the latter part of his stay with
this gentleman, whilst a student of the Royal
Academy, he rivalled Mortimer and Riley, and
gained the silver medal for the best academical
figure. At the expiration of his apprentice-
ship with Mr. Coates, about the age of 21,
he

he took lodgings, and entered himself a candidate for public favour. In the year 1770, he married Miss Faden, daughter of Mr. Faden, a Printer, in London, who still survives him, and by whom he has left three sons and four daughters. He at this time took a house in Mortimer-street, and continued persevering in the exercise of his profession. About 1777, he changed his manner, and rapidly acquired a richness of style, with a delicacy of colouring peculiar to crayons and admirably adapted to the portraying of female beauty, by which he established his fame as the first artist in that line, and continued without a competitor in it until his death. In the course of twelve months from this time, he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, and soon afterwards his business increased to such a degree, that he was kept in constant employment with his crayon, and painted an exceeding great number of portraits. In 1789 he was selected to paint Dr. Willis for His Majesty, and executed his task in a manner which gave the highest satisfaction, and was the means of his being introduced to the Royal family. The Queen sat to him shortly afterwards, as also the Prince of Wales, the latter of whom he had the honour of painting several times. In this year also he was chosen a Royal Academician; a distinction so much the more flattering, as it was bestowed on him without his having solicited a single vote. In the autumn, finding his family increasing, he removed to Newman-street; and his honours increasing with it, he was appointed crayon painter to the King, and not long after to the Prince, and the Duke of York. In 1793, he advanced his prices: and about 1796 was preferred to execute a portrait of the Princess of Wales, with the infant Princess Charlotte on her knee, which was sent as a present to the Duchess of Brunswick, and was the first likeness of her Royal Highness which was taken in this kingdom. His portrait of Lady Grantly was a production of great merit—but perhaps that of Mrs. Fitzherbert ranks as his *chef d'œuvre*.—The latter was engraved by Collier, in his best manner, and affords a specimen of the united excellence of the painter and the engraver.—Collier also engraved those of their Majesties, and the Prince of Wales, mentioned above. At the urgent solicitations of his friends in the neighbourhood of Leeds, Mr. Ruffel visited that place in 1801, and met with great success in his profession. In September, 1804, he accepted an invitation to Hull where he spent a few months—and returned in October of the following year. During his residence there he executed a considerable number of portraits; amongst which must be particularly noticed those of Francis Constable esq. of Burton Constable: and Major General Mackenzie. The latter of these he did not

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live to finish. Nature had for some time been sensibly decaying, when he was attacked by a typhus fever, which in a few weeks terminated his life, on the 20th of April, 1806, in the 63d year of his age. Besides the Portraits already mentioned Mr. Ruffel executed many fancy pieces, of which the following deserve particular notice:—"Smoker" and "Martha Gunn," the two Bathers of Brighton, both in the possession of the Prince of Wales. A "Boy blowing bubbles," and an "Orphan Girl," The last (in oil) was painted in Hull, and in the graceful turn of the neck and arms, and the expression of the face, perhaps does not yield to any of his performances. Notwithstanding Mr. Ruffel's continued employment with the crayon, he attained no small celebrity by his Selenographia, or model of the moon, which was begun in 1785, and occupied the whole of his leisure till completed in 1797. At the time of his death he had finished an elaborate view of the moon in a complete state of illumination; and was considerably advanced in another which would have brought his undertaking to a conclusion. The great utility of this masterly work, to the sciences connected with Astronomy, has been acknowledged by those persons, best able to appreciate its value; and it is to be hoped, that a performance so creditable to his talents and ingenuity, will be a source of honourable profit to his family. His youngest son, Mr. William Ruffel, continues the profession at the house in Newman-street.

At Enfield, after a few days illness, much lamented, the Rev. Abraham Barfield, minister of the protestant dissenting congregation in Baker-street. He had been educated for the ministry, at Homerton, under the Rev. Mr. Fell and Dr. Fisher, and was ordained first pastor of a church of Christ at Ashwell, Herts, in 1797, where his exemplary conduct, his faithful and affectionate labours are well remembered. He removed to Baker-street, Enfield, June 1804. His amiable and ingenious manners, his affectionate disposition, his sincere benevolence, and fervent piety, claimed universal respect. As a preacher, he was easy and accurate in style, peculiarly interesting in address, and truly evangelical in sentiment; studying to approve himself, a good steward, rightly dividing the word of truth. The ways of Providence are inscrutable: in the 35th year of his age his devotional services on earth were ended, and he was suddenly called to receive the plaudit of his beloved Saviour, "well done good and faithful servant enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." May all who had the blessing of sitting under his ministry, or of enjoying the benefit of his society and friendship, hear and attend to the voice of God, so powerfully speaking in this affecting bereavement! May they be "also ready

ready, as they know not at what hour the Son of Man cometh.!"

At his father's house in Portsmouth, Mr. Thomas Collins, of Drury-lane theatre. He was son of Mr Collins, proprietor of the theatres at Portsmouth, Southampton, Winchester, and Chichester. At an early age he was put a pupil to Mr. Brooks, then leader of the Bath theatre, since leader at Vauxhall. His progress in music and singing indicated that facility of talent which was afterwards so conspicuous in his acting. He seemed, however, to have imbibed a strong if not a very decided taste for the stage. Being on a visit to his family, he played a part, we believe chiefly with a wish to do a kindness to a benefit. The applause he received was decisive of his future employment. Some time after, he played Goldfinch in the Road to Ruin, as his first professional performance. His success amply satisfied the youthful hopes he had cherished, and left no uneasiness on the minds of the most anxious of his friends. He was at this time no more than eighteen. Many of those parts in which he has lately shone with such lustre were then essayed by him with all the dawn of native genius. In 1802, Mr. Sheridan being at Winchester, and hearing persons of the best taste speak very highly of Mr. T. Collins, naturally resolved to see him. A judge more harmonized to feel the efforts of his genius, or more capable of appreciating the relative progress of his science, the actor could not have formed. The result was inevitable. Mr. T. Collins was instantly engaged for Drury-lane theatre, for three years, at four, five, and six pounds per week. He appeared for the first time in London, in Jabal and Robin Rough-head, and Mr. Sheridan (who saw the performance) voluntarily, that night, raised his salary to six, seven, and eight pounds per week; and at the end of three years, he was engaged for three years more at ten, twelve, and fourteen pounds per week. The town instantaneously felt they had made an incalculable acquisition in T. Collins. The first night he was loudly applauded, and his coming on the stage the second night was received with all the rapturous welcome that could be given to a tried friend. Still there was a progress in his favour with the public. In every new part, they found there was something new to admire. Indeed his richness was one of the fine qualities of this admirable actor. He had the simplicity, the almost still but impressive touch of Weston; the flow, the frolicsome humour of Shuter and Edwin. The impression he made in Timothy Quant, and the Sham-Duke, (the only two original characters he had played) will not be forgotten while the present theatrical amateurs exist. In characters where the town remembered his great predecessors, they not only

acknowledged his merit but felt it was original. He was not the copyist in any degree of any actor. His humour was the more irresistible in being all his own. Besides those he played in town, he had several favourite parts in the country; of these Crack in the Turn-pike Gate was one of the most happy. It was exquisitely finished and beautiful. To speak of his private character, he was of a cheerful temper and polite manners. He never degraded himself by any low arts or conduct. He was extremely amiable, and greatly beloved. He had lingered under a tedious illness, which he bore with becoming patience. He died in the 32d year of his age. His remains were interred in the church yard of Portsmouth, in the grave of his father-in-law.

[Further particulars of George Leigh, *esq.* whose death is noticed at p. 378 of the last Number. Mr. Leigh married Miss Susan Trafford, daughter of Alderman Trafford, of Liverpool, an eminent merchant, and mayor thereof in 1742; and has survived her only a few years. By her, his only wife, he has left two sons and four daughters to lament his loss, amongst a numerous list of friends. Mr. Leigh was, in his youth, brought up to the law, and studied in the Temple; in due time he was called to the Bar, and made several circuits with the Judges, but on the death of his father, George L. *esq.* (who died Sep. 21, 1761, aged 55), he quitted this profession, and retired to the enjoyment of his patrimony, and became a most active, upright, and independent magistrate. His education and knowledge gave him great weight on the Bench; and his steady conduct and judgment in administering and dispensing justice with impartiality and promptitude, procured him great respect in the county. He was at once an ornament to society, and extremely beneficial to the public, who have, as well as his friends, to regret his loss; they have, indeed, for some time been deprived of those active services he was wont to bestow, owing to his severe afflictions in the gout. His family is one of the most antient in the county, originally of West Hall, and have resided at Oughtington, in Cheshire, for many generations, between 3 and 400 years. His eldest son (now living), Trafford Leigh, in 1794 married Henrietta Broughton, one of the daughters of the Rev Sir Thomas B. bart. of Doddington castle, Cheshire; and by her he has several children. His other son, the Rev. George L. in 1798 married Miss Elizabeth Philips one of the daughters of John P. *esq.* of Bank, near Stockport, in the same county where he has a living, and has also issue. Mr. Trafford Leigh, on the death of his mother's brother, which took place some years back, became heir to his fortune and estate, and assumed the name and arms of the family, viz. Trafford Trafford; he now resides

resides at Kinderton, near Middlewich, formerly the residence of one of the seven Cheshire Barons, viz. Vernon, Baron of Kinderton.

[*Further particulars of Mr. Barker, whose death was announced in our last Number.*—When we meet with a man from whose talents and ingenuity the world has derived a source of mental improvement, we feel it a duty we owe to his memory, and the gratification of our readers to give some idea of the origin of his inventions; with that view, the following sketch of the life of Robert Barker, Esq. inventor of the Panorama, has been submitted to the public. He was a native of Ireland, born in Kells, in the county of Meath, and began business in Dublin, but being unsuccessful became embarrassed, which led to the profession he afterwards adopted of miniature and portrait painting. When he began painting is not exactly known; but he followed the profession with wonderful success, when we consider that he had no advantages from early tuition in the Arts. Leaving Ireland he went to Scotland, and settled in Edinburgh, where he followed the line of a portrait painter. It is impossible to view the romantic situation of the venerable capital of Scotland without feeling the most sublime impressions. It was contemplating this varied scene of beauty and grandeur, on the Calton Hill, which first led Mr. Barker to think of painting on an entire circle. When he looked around and saw no end to the interest of the scene; When he considered that the local beauties were heightened by a combination of the whole; he regretted the confined rules of the art, and determined to try, at least, if they could not be extended. Not being regularly bred an artist was, in this instance perhaps, of advantage to him; as he was unfettered by those rules which had been so long established. Possessing a clear mind, and quick understanding, he had acquired a perfect knowledge of the laws of perspective, and was enabled, by that means, to surmount the many difficulties which so new and bold an undertaking presented to him. It was about the year 1787, that he determined to execute a small half circle to prove the possibility of the undertaking; for which purpose a View of Edinburgh was painted, by him, in water colours, and taken up to London.

Sir Joshua Reynolds was the first person he communicated his idea to, who could not see the possibility of deviating from the established angle, without violating the laws of perspective, and, therefore, treated it as an extraordinary idea, but chimerical, and impracticable. Notwithstanding, Mr. Barker considered it a great improvement to the formerly confined art of painting, and took out a patent for the invention under the title of *La Nature à Coup d'œil*. The first entire circle was a View of Edinburgh painted in water colours, and exhibited, by lamplight, in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and London. From the smallness of the circle, it was not sufficiently striking to attract what is called *the Public*, though it met with the general approbation of those who saw it. A View of London, taken from the Albion-Mills, was the next subject of public exhibition. From its size, and the difficulty of procuring ground in a central situation, Mr. Barker was obliged to put up an half circle, which contained but half the View. This Picture attracted much public attention; and Sir Joshua Reynolds, who had before thought the idea ridiculous, now felt his error. When he saw the deception produced, he was astonished, and paid Mr. Barker the highest compliments as inventor of, what he considered, the greatest improvement in the descriptive art.* A piece of ground becoming vacant in Leicester-square, Mr. Barker took it, and erected the present rotunda, the diameter of which is 90 feet. The first picture he exhibited upon this great scale was a View of the Russian Armament at Spithead, His Majesty, with the Queen and Princesses honoured the first opening with their presence, and it became the object of general curiosity and attraction. Thus was completed one of the most extraordinary efforts of the human mind; an effort which gives unlimited space to the art of painting, and leads the astonished observer to fancy himself upon the spot represented.]

* At this time it was suggested that the idea should have a comprehensive and decided name; when a compound word, from the Greek, *Παν* and *Οραω*, (seeing all) was adopted; and the invention was called the Panorama.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. R. is requested to furnish the Volume and Page of his highly curious Extracts from Subm.—The Editor of the Boston Anthology will perceive how much we esteem his Labours.—Nothing could be more agreeable to us than the proposed Letters from a British Officer serving with the Army in Sicily. We have been promised others from a much valued Correspondent, now at the Cape of Good Hope, and we think it proper to observe generally, that Communications from intelligent Officers serving with our Naval and Military Forces abroad, are always acceptable, and are especially discharged from the usual Responsibility of Postage.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

* * *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine properly Authenticated and sent free of Postage are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to Eminent or Remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AS two sawyers, in the boat-building yard of Mr. Masterman, on the South shore, Newcastle, were lately sawing a well-grown elm-tree, they were suddenly stopped in the middle of their work by a harder body than the wood, which, on further examination, proved to be a horse-shoe, in good preservation, and which, there is no reason to doubt, had been there since the growth of the timber. It was found in the very core of the tree, where a fine impression of the shoe was made on the surrounding surface. No visible injury appeared to have been sustained by the timber.

Married. At St. Andrew's Auckland, Mr. William Atkinson, of Bishop Auckland, grocer, to Miss Brown.

At Ovingham, Mr. Isaiah Hall, of Winton, to Miss Snowball, daughter of Mr. Rob. S. of Hedley.

At Newcastle, Mr. Thomas Robson, to Miss Mary Harrison.

At Jarrow, Lieut. Kipping, of the Suffex Militia, to Miss E. Coppin, youngest daughter of the late William C. esq. of North Shields.

At Berwick, Mr. Hare, of Marledown, to Miss Paxton, of Berwick.

At Allandale Town, Capt. William Story, of the Merchants' Packet of Newcastle, to Miss Wigham, of Hindleway.

At Felton, the Rev. Angus Hulton, to Mrs. Walker.

At Sunderland, Mr. William Robinson, of Norton near Stockton, to Miss Mary Vickars, daughter of Mr. V. gardener.—Mr. Nathaniel Mitchell, mariner, to Miss Scott.

Died. At Newcastle, Mr. John Dunn, butcher, 39.—Miss Grace Robson, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas R.—Mr. Joseph Bell, painter.—Mr. W. Croft, son of Mr. C. publican, 20.—Mrs. Mary Gibson of the Hare and Hounds.—Suddenly Mr. Joseph Ayton, sen. grocer. He dropped down in his shop, and instantly expired.—Mrs. Elizabeth Stephenson, 76.—Mr. Robert Slotter, publican.—Mr. Charles Richardson, late of the Mason's Arms.—Mrs. Doeg, wife of Mr. Alexander D. ship-builder.—Mr. John Wood, joiner and cabinet-maker. He was allowed to be the most ingenious artist in his line that the town could ever boast of. From his extensive business he might have acquired a fortune, but better versed in science than men, he was to the designing an easy prey. Several

master-joiners in the town generously subscribed towards giving him a genteel funeral.—Capt. W. Skipsey, 31.—Mr. Montgomery Boswell, surgeon in the royal navy.

At Corridge House, John Robson, esq.

At Durham, Miss Maria Manners, daughter of Mr. J. M. 17.—Elizabeth Harrison, better known in that city by the appellation of Potatoe Bet, 88.—Mrs. Robson, widow of Mr. John R. 65.—Mrs. Isabella Atkinson, 95.—Mr. John Lambert, 62.—Miss Eliz. Robinson, 21.

At Alnwick, Mr. Robert Johnson, formerly of the Nag's Head Inn there, 70.

At Horncliffe House, near Berwick, Mrs. Edmeston, wife of Captain E. paymaster of the 1st Royal Veteran battalion.

At Bishop Auckland, Peter Bowlby, L.L.D. register to the dean and chapter of Durham, 77.

At Hexham, Mr. Matthew Fairlamb, innkeeper, 80.—Mrs. Bell, wife of Mr. Rowland B.

At Out Newton, Mrs. Jackson, who has been thrice married in the last three years, and has left her sixth husband to bewail her loss.

At Berwick, Mrs. Rudd, 67.—Mrs. Dorothy Sanderfon, widow of Mr. Michael S. late of the excise.

At Stockton-upon-Tees, Mr. John Atkinson, bookseller and printer.

At Allenheads, the Rev. Joseph Carr, M.A. 53.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Newton, wife of Mr. Robert N. ship-owner, 69.—In great distress, the Rev. Thomas Collingwood, 36.—Mrs. Irvine, widow of the late Mr. I. 72.—Edward Usher, 30 years bellman of this place.

At Brunton-House, aged 41, Frances, the wife of John Dawson, esq. To do adequate justice to the character of this most excellent lady, would be a hard task indeed; suffice it to say, that without either fee or reward, she was the friend and benefactor of all: with her advice she befriended the young and inexperienced—with her purse the poor, infirm, and friendless—and by her chirurgical and medical skill, she eased the pains of the lame and diseased: with such objects as these was the house of Mrs. Dawson crowded every day, and she had the greatest pleasure in administering to their different necessities.

At Haltwhistle, Mrs. Pattinson, wife of Mr. John P. merchant, of that place, 21.

At Kirkoswald, Mrs. Sarah Hodgson, aged 87, mother of the late Mr. S. Hodgson, of Newcastle, printer.

In consequence of a fall from his horse, Philip Nelson, esq. of Birkby, near Maryport, universally and deservedly regretted.

At Carleton, Mrs. Jane Green, 68.

At Elvet, Mr. Michael Adey, 83.

At Dunston Hill, Durham, Ralph Carr, esq. 94. He retained all his faculties in vigour to the last.

At Hexham, Mrs. Nunnington, wife of Mr. Francis N. farrier, 84.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

An Act of Parliament has been obtained, for dividing and inclosing the commons or waste grounds, of Soulby and Staffield in this county. These, in addition to the inclosure of the honour of Penrith and Forest of Inglewood, will bring into cultivation a very large quantity of excellent land. It is calculated, that the number of sheep, depastured on these commons is not less than forty thousand.

A large tract of ground, upon which that ancient fabric, Penrith Beacon stands, is now the property of Lord Viscount Lowther, who has already fenced the whole, and planted trees upon three hundred acres of it. His Lordship also purposes building a cottage, a few yards below it; which will face the front of the new and magnificent mansion-house at Lowther. The Beacon-hill will shortly assume an appearance strikingly beautiful, be a great ornament to the country, and an object, altogether such as perhaps, no other part of the kingdom can boast of.

The intended improvements at Lowther-Hall, which have been for some time in preparation, are upon a scale of such extent and splendour as are unknown in those parts. The stables, which are begun, under the direction of Mr. Smirke, jun. are calculated for one hundred horses. The exterior of this edifice will correspond with the magnificence of the principal structure, the building of which will commence immediately on the stables being completed.

The plan of the new bridge at Carlisle is actually determined on, and the dangerous hill at Egmont Bridge (where more horses and carriages have been injured, than in any other place within fifty miles) has been reduced, and made perfectly easy and commodious for travellers at a great expence, principally advanced by Lord Lowther.

Married.] At Brampton Church, Mr. T. Atkinson, whitesmith, to Miss Elizabeth Hetherington, daughter of Mr. H. manufacturer.

Lieut. Martin, of the Cumberland Militia, to Miss Forsyth, of Newcastle.

At Lamplugh, Mr. Henry Wood, of Brownrigg, to Miss Fanny Frears, second daughter of Mr. John F. of Stony Wath.

At Cockermouth, three weeks after the lady's accouchement, Mr. John Rowe, aged 72, to Miss Willis, 26.

At Dean, Mr. Henry Walters, of Dean Scales, to Miss Simon, of Rays.

At Whitehaven, Mr. John Dodd, to Miss Ann Roper.

At Egremont, Mr. John Forster, jun. of Cleator, to Miss Patrickson.

At Penrith, James Barrow, esq. of Kendal, to Miss Margaret Birbeck.

At Carlisle, Mr. Jacob Carruthers, to Miss Jane Todd.—Mr. Michael Beattie, of the parish of Arthuret, to Miss Mary Ormiston.

At Dufton, Westmoreland, Mr. J. Stagg, of Alston, Cumberland, to Miss Ruth Dickenson.

Died.] At Workington, Mrs. Mary Bell, widow, 86.

At Bowdhole, near Keswick, Mr. John Thwaite, formerly a woollen manufacturer, 73.

At Keswick, Mr. John Lewthwaite, one of the Cumberland Volunteer Rangers.—Mr. John Scott, innkeeper, 42.

At Carlisle, Mr. Hugh Smith, of the Hound and Hare Inn, 54.

At Warwick, Cumberland, Mr. Scott, 82.

At the Foley, near Newby, Mrs. Jane Thomlinson, 74.

At Highgate, parish of Heskett, John Milbourne, joiner, 24.

At Newby, near Crosby, Christopher Wanhope, jun. 24.

In prison, at Valenciennes in France, Mr. Thomas Richardson, of Whitehaven, and late chief mate of the ship, L'Agreable, of Liverpool.

YORKSHIRE.

At Pontefract quarter sessions, on Monday, April 21st, returns, of which the following are the aggregates, were made by the cloth searchers:

Broad Cloths.	Pieces.	Yards.
Milled this year,	300,237	making 10,097,256
last year,	298,178	— 6,987,255
Increase,	2059	Increase, 92,001

Narrow Cloths.	Pieces.	Yards.
Milled this year,	165,847	making 6,193,317
last year,	150,010	— 5,440,179
Increase,	15,837	Increase, 753,133

Total increase this year—17,896 pieces, making 845,139 yards.

In the above statement, the article of bearskins, swandowns, tollinets, and kerseymeres, are not included.

A subscription having been opened by way of Tontine, at Hull, in order to raise a sum of money, requisite for the making of a new market, erecting butchers' shambles, in the vacant ground on the East side of the Butchery,

every, in that town, the whole sum wanted, twelve thousand pounds, was subscribed in two days. As the benefit of survivorship is the only inducement which the plan holds out, the raising of so great a sum in so short a time, is a proof, that when measures of general utility are brought forward, there will not be wanting, in the inhabitants of this place, public spirit to support and carry them into execution. A correspondent of the Hull advertiser, who signs himself "A subscriber to the Tontine," suggests the propriety of inviting Architects to prepare plans for the intended improvements, in order that, by a proper selection from the whole, if necessary, a definite plan may be adopted, before any part of the proposed measure is carried into execution.

Of the improving state of agriculture, the following facts are striking instances. At Mr. Robson's sale of cattle, in the East Riding, a few days since, a calf of eleven weeks old was sold for 41 guineas; and the remaining term (9 years) of a farm of 500 acres of land, in Holderness, lett at 40s. per acre, was sold for two thousand three hundred pounds. The lease was put up by auction, which proves the utility of this mode of letting farms.

Married.] At Kirk Sandal, George Parker, esq. of Great Staughton, Huntingdonshire, to Miss D. E. Cooke, daughter of G. C. Yarborough, esq. of Street-thorp, near Doncaster.

At Dewsbury, Mr. Marsden, of Calder Iron Works, near Mirfield, to Miss Bates, of Burgh Mill, near the former place.

At Leeds, Mr. Thomas Bell, the Irish giant, now travelling the country, to Miss Mary Stanley, of Sheffield.

At Malton, after a courtship of near 30 years, Mr. John Woolley, aged 82, to Miss Elizabeth Saverley, aged 83.

At Bridlington, Mr. Thomas Brambles, sen. to Mrs. White.

At Scalby, near Scarborough, Mr. Kitching, of Pickering, to Miss Piper, daughter of Mr. N. Piper.

At Whitby, John Glover Loy, M. D. to Miss Anderson.

Died.] At Hull, Mr. Webb, master of an academy at Elloughton, near South Cave. Having been at Hull on business, he set out from the White Horse in Carr-lane about two o'clock in the morning; but had only rode a few yards before his horse was heard to fall; and on assistance running up, both Mr. Webb and the animal were found upon the ground; the former in a state of insensibility. He was taken back to the White Horse, and medical assistance procured; but owing to his having received a violent concussion of the brain, he languished in a state of almost total insensibility, until five o'clock in the afternoon of the following day, when he expired. He was universally respected by all who knew him.

His benevolent exertions in behalf of the lower classes, and the assistance rendered them on every occasion, will cause his death to be much regretted in that neighbourhood.—William, son of Mr. Joshua Wiles, publican; a child who, since the early period of two years, at which age he could read distinctly and with propriety, has evinced many singular and surprising traits of genius and pleasing talent;—the knowledge of the possession of which has rendered his death, at the age of six years, a subject of the greatest regret to his friends and all who knew him.—Mrs. Watson, wife of J. R. Watson, esq. banker, 27.—Mr. Freeman Wilberforce, many years an officer in the customs of this port, 61.—Mr. Peter Mill, hatter and hosiery; travelling preacher in the Methodist connection from 1774 to 1795, and since that period a local preacher in this town and neighbourhood, 56.—Mr. James Ward, 60.—Mr. T. Saunderson, woollen-draper and tailor, 79.—Edward Anderson, esq. 72.—Miss Fanny Clarkson, youngest daughter of Mr. John Clarkson, of the White Hart, in Silver-street. Passing near the bar fire, the flames by some accident caught her gown skirt, and communicated to the rest of her cloaths, which in an instant were all in a blaze. She immediately ran into the kitchen adjoining for assistance; but before any effectual aid could be rendered, she was so dreadfully burnt, that after lingering from about half past one o'clock in the afternoon till one in the morning, she expired. Mr. Clarkson himself was much burnt in endeavouring to assist her. This unfortunate and amiable young woman was about 26 years of age.

At Howden, John Millington, esq. 81.

At Ripon, W. Colbeck, esq. an alderman of the corporation, who served the office of mayor in 1805.

At Horbury, Mr. William Coope, clothier. Many years previous to his death, he was afflicted with that excruciating disorder, the Stone; and after his decease, his body was opened, and a stone, weighing nearly three ounces, taken from his bladder.

At Lightcliffe, near Halifax, Mr. W. Tate, gardener, 93. He was attended to his grave, by upwards of 70 children, great, and great-grand-children. His wife, who is now living, is in her 92d year, and has been married upwards of 67 years.

At York, Mr. Samuel Driffild.—Mr. W. Fowler, 65. He served the office of sheriff of this city, in 1794.—Mr. T. Kilner, confessor, and one of the common-councilmen for Monk Ward.—Mrs. Robinson, relict of Mr. Alderman R. 83.—Mr. Richard Ellingworth, 55 years sexton of the parish of St. Olave's, 95.

At Whitby, Mr. John Jackson, late master and owner of the Endeavour of that place, Newcastle trader.—Mr. George Henderson, foreman of the Union Mill,

At Egton, the Rev. R. Robinson, M. A. minister of Egton, Glusdale and Goarland, near Whitby.

At Holgate, near York, Mr. Francis Alington, eldest son of John A. esq. 43.

At Hazlewood, the Rev. James Melling.

At Leeds, Mr. Hammond, formerly a dyer. — Mr. Samuel Fenton, linen-draper, 45 — Mr. W. Servant, baker. — Mrs. Milburn, wife of Mr. M. of the house of Clayton, Milburn and Garsed. — Mr. Christopher Hopton, partner in the house of Messrs. Pallans and Hopton. — Mrs. Hayford, widow of Mr. H.

At Birstall, Mrs. Harrison, sister of the Rev. Mr. Harrison, of Beeston.

At Huddersfield, Mr. Henry Stables, attorney.

At Halifax, Mrs. Bortoft, wife of Mr. Thomas B. of the Black Bull Inn. — Mr. Christopher Towler, staymaker, 77. — Miss Swaine, sister to Robert S. esq. of the Commercial Bank — Mrs. Pollard, wife of Mr. P. shoemaker, 92.

At Matham, Major Thomas Hardcastle, 86.

At Bedale, Mrs. Hardcastle, relict of John H. esq. 86.

At Whitby, Wakefield Simpson, esq. banker.

At Serlby near Bawtry, Miss Charlotte Monckton, third daughter of Viscount Galway, 20.

At Doncaster, Mrs. Jennings, relict of Alderman J. 61.

At Sheffield, Mr. James Butcher, merchant, 45. — Mr. Isaac Senior, partner in the house of Travis, Senior and Travis, 34.

LANCASHIRE.

At Liverpool, on the 23d of April, a meeting of the principal inhabitants was convened at the Exchange, by public notice from the Mayor, to take into consideration a bill now pending in Parliament for the improvement of the harbour of Porthdynlleyn, in Carnarvon Bay, which is supposed to be inimical to the mercantile interests of this town. Mr. Cae, in a very concise and perspicuous manner, explained the principal clauses of the bill in question, and observed, that it empowered the undertakers of the intended improvement to levy three different and distinct species of duties on every ship which might be obliged to take shelter in the port of Porthdynlleyn, from distress of weather or other causes, and that he conceived this would operate as a very heavy impost on the shipping in its neighbourhood. After some other observations from several gentlemen present, it was agreed to prepare a petition to the house, praying that the progress of the bill may be delayed, till the merchants have time to consider and prepare their objections.

A silver coin, of a very ancient date, was lately found in the neighbourhood of Ulverston, and is now in the possession of Mr. John Wilson, watchmaker, in that town — The head is perfect, and round it, in Roman letters, "Caesar Augustus." — On the reverse

is a female figure, in light drapery, sitting on a chair, with a ball or globe in the right hand, and her left resting on her side; and underneath the figure the four Roman letters, "S. A. L. V." all in high preservation.

A numerous meeting of the Medical gentlemen of Liverpool was convened in the Board-room of the Infirmary, on Tuesday, the 29th of April, 1806, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain Resolutions on the subject of Vaccine Inoculation, which had been previously drawn up by a Committee. After adopting various resolutions relative to the safety and advantages of that practice they came to the following conclusion: "That, influenced by these powerful considerations, we feel it to be our incumbent duty to discourage the practice of inoculation for the Small-pox: being firmly convinced, that it does not present to us one single advantage which cannot be obtained with equal certainty, and without any danger, by Vaccine Inoculation; and that it prolongs the existence, and extends the ravages, of a most destructive disease, which Vaccine Inoculation promises ultimately to exterminate. As an additional reason for this resolution, we think it necessary to state, that it appears from authentic documents, and from calculations founded upon them, which were produced in evidence by respectable professional gentlemen, when they were examined on this subject by a committee of the House of Commons, in the year 1802, that the mortality of the Small pox has been increased since the introduction of inoculation. And this mortality has prevailed to such an extent, that not less than 34,000 individuals have annually perished by that disease alone, in the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland. For these reasons we give a decided preference to Vaccine Inoculation; and we are determined to use all our influence to promote the practice of it in this town and neighbourhood as extensively as possible, amongst all ranks and classes of society."

By the annual bill of mortality of the town of Liverpool, just published, it appears that the increase in births during the last year is 134, in marriages 60, and in burials, the extraordinary number of 463. This uncommon mortality has chiefly taken place in the class of infants, of whom nearly two-fifths of all that were born, have died under two years of age: whereas it appears from the general statistical tables, that in the nation at large, the number of those who die under two years old, is not much more than a fourth of all that are born. This great fatality in Liverpool is, no doubt, to be partly ascribed to the extreme prevalence of the Small-pox during the last year, and the obstinacy of the poorer classes, in resisting the Vaccine Inoculation.

Married.] At Lancaster, James Parkinson, esq. of Myarscough, to Miss Almon, of Barton. — Mr. P. Hinde, of Liverpool, timber-merchant, to Miss Mashiter, of Heytham.

At

At Walton, John Walton, esq. of Lancaster, to Miss Crabtree, daughter of the Rev. Mr. C. of Gawsworth, Cheshire.

At Liverpool, Mr. T. Kaye, stationer, to Miss Pendleton, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas P.—Mr. Robert Morris, to Miss Owens, both of Parkgate.—The Rev. James Gildart, to Miss Roughsedge, daughter of the Rev. Mr. H. rector of St. Peter's.

At Prestwich, Jonah Andrew, esq. of Low Side, near Oldham, to Miss Wrigley, daughter of the late Mr. W. of Lidgate.

At Blackburn, Mr. R. Edleston, attorney, to Miss Ainsworth, sister of Mr. A. attorney.

At Manchester, Mr. Philip Isaac of Manchester, to Miss Jonas of London.—Mr. John Fitzgerald, to Mrs. Davies.—Mr. Agar Heywood, to Miss Martha Hall.

At Warrington, Mr. Freckleton, stationer, of Manchester, to Miss Fairclough, of Bold.

Died.] At Dalton, in his 87th year, Thomas Atkinson, esq. He succeeded his father, in 1745, in the stewardship of the several manors and estates in Furness, which then belonged to John Duke of Montague, but now to the Dukes of Buccleugh; which situation he discharged with the greatest integrity and ability until 1799, when he resigned the same in favour of his eldest son, William Atkinson. Upwards of 50 years ago he established a monthly Book-club at Dalton, which is now in as flourishing a state as any in the North of England, and of which he continued to have the management until his death. In him the poor have lost a benevolent and charitable benefactor, and the public an honest and upright man. He was so exact and methodical in his accounts and transactions as never to have been known to make a mistake in his life.

At Omskirk, Mr. Joseph D. M^rArthur, printer, late editor of the Halifax Journal.

At Lancaster, Thomas Shepherd, esq. alderman.—Mrs. Bradshaw, 72.

At Burdsea, near Ulverston, Mr. George Thompson, 76. He was found dead in his bed. A will has been discovered, by which he has left property to the amount of 7000l. from his relatives to two gentlemen.

At Wigan, John Vause, esq. a senior alderman of that borough, and a justice of peace for the county.

At Lower-lane, near Rochdale, Charles Beswick, esq.

At Blackburn, Mr. Daniel Ainsworth, 71.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Saunders, wife of Captain S. of the ship Africa of that port.—Mr. Shaw, upholsterer, 39.—Mr. Richard Astley, linen-draper, 32.—Mr. Benjamin Stevenson, late serjeant of the Royal Liverpool Volunteers, and formerly of the Cheshire militia, in which he served 28 years, 52.—Mrs. Eleanor Broadwood, 78.—Miss Ashton, daughter of the late Mr. Edward A. brazier.—Mrs. Gawthorp, wife of Mr. William G. writing-master.—Mrs. Godfrey.—Miss Ashton, daughter of the late Mr. Edward A. brazier.—Mrs.

Hind, wife of Mr. John H. 40.—Mrs. Elizabeth Bird, 63.—Mr. Robert Berry, liquor merchant.—Mr. T. Cummins, son of Capt. John C. of the Orwill of this port, 16.

At Kerkdale, James Clegg, esq. 78. To a quick, a sound, and sagacious understanding, he united a pure and undeviating integrity, with the warmest feelings of generosity and honour. In the exercise of a profession most zealous of its reputation for ability and science, the ascendancy of his talents, as well as the extent and accuracy of his knowledge, were universally felt and respected; and during the long period in which he discharged the anxious and laborious duties of a solicitor, he enjoyed the unwearied attachment, and implicit confidence of his numerous clients, and, when he relinquished his profession, he had the consciousness of being followed into retirement with sentiments of gratitude and sincere respect, and with a character on which meanness, oppression, and injustice had not left a single stain.

At Bolton by the Sands, Mrs. Lawson, relict of Mr. Thomas L. 28.

At Bold, Mr. Roughsedge, 98.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Alexander Gibbons, of Newry, merchant, to Miss M^rLean, of the Legs of Man public house.—Robert Foulkes Currie, M.D. to Miss Ravenscroft, daughter of the late Thomas Highland R. esq. of Davenham.—The Rev. W. Richardson, vicar of St. John's, to Miss Orange.

At Macclesfield, Mr. W. Heywood, of Salford, Manchester, to Miss Helen Cooke, second daughter of the late Mr. C. attorney.

At Stockport, Mr. James Lomax, printer and bookseller, to Miss Clarke, daughter of Mr. C. of Gatley Hall.

Died.] At Chester, in child bed, Jean, wife of Roderick M^rNiel, esq. of Barra, and daughter of Ewen Cameron, esq. of Falsfern, aged 36. There are few ladies in private life whose death will be more sincerely and more generally lamented than that of Mrs. M^rNiel. If an uncommon beauty of person, great simplicity of manners, sweet benignity of temper, if affections for her family, hospitality to strangers, and good-will towards all mankind, are qualities which perpetuate the remembrance of the dead in the breasts of the living, this lady will be remembered with melancholy pleasure by all those who had the happiness and honour of knowing her. She has left two sons and five daughters, with a disconsolate husband, to lament her untimely fate.

At Sedgefield, Mrs. Rudd, of Chester, widow of the Rev. Mr. R. late of Durham.

At Knutsford, Mrs. Sarah Fisher, 104.

At Wimlow, Mr. Charles Bowers.

At Stockport, Mrs. Boardman, wife of Mr. B. postmaster.

At Macclesfield, Major Hooley, of the Macclesfield volunteers.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Spondon, John Coke, esq. of Woodhouse Villa, near Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, to Miss Tipper.

At Derby, Mr. Samuel Cook, to Miss Flint.—Mr. Pybus, chemist and druggist, to Miss Tipper.

At Chesterfield, the French general d'Henin, to Miss Eleanor Jane Dickson.

At Whittington, Mr. Samuel Jenkinson, farmer and grazier, to Miss Eliz. Robinson.

Died.] Mrs. Gresley, wife of the Rev. William G. of Netherseale, and sister of Sir Nigel Bowyer G. of Drakelow.

At Maccworth, Mrs. Wilkins, 71.

At Chesterfield, Mr. John Frith, sen.—Monsieur J. V. Guiot, a French prisoner of war, and late master of the French merchant vessel the Centaure.

At Hall House, in Darley Dale, Mr. Daniel Dakeyne, jun.

At Derby, Mr. James Wright, watchmaker.

At Kedleston, Mr. Humpston, 91.

At the Grange, near Barlow, Mr. George Swindall.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, the Rev. W. Wyde, to Mrs. Lowe.—Mr. William Gibson, of Gosport, to Miss C. Allsop, of Nottingham.

Mr. Carver, of Kerby Muxloe, to Miss Wilmore, of Enderby.

Mr. Thomas Penn, of West Bromwich, to Mrs. Hoe, of Clifton, near Nottingham.

Mr. W. Judd, builder, to Miss Bishop, both of Melton.

Mr. Pochin, of Wigston, to Miss Slater, of Aylestone.

Died.] At Nottingham, aged 70, Nathan Haines, D.D. Prebendary of Southwell, Vicar of St. Mary's, in Nottingham, Rector of Cotgrave, and perpetual Curate of Snenton, in the county of Nottingham; perpetual curate of Tong, in the county of York; and first domestic chaplain to the earl of Manvers. He was presented to St. Mary's in 1770, and has resided in the vicarage for thirty-five years.—Mr. Oldham, joiner.

At Kelham, near Newark, Thomas Adwick, gent. 31.

At Southwell, Richard Stanton, esq. who served the office of high sheriff for the county in 1788.

At Newark, Mr. John Caparn, post master, and master of the blue coat school at Lincoln.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Louth, Mr. Kirkman, to Miss Bilton, of Marsh Chappel.—Mr. Dunthorpe, officer of the customs, to Miss Harriet Hastewell.

Mr. Thorpe, jun. of Fosdike, to Miss Birkin, of Kirton.

Mr. John Wright, of Haddon, near Stilton, to Miss Maxwell, daughter of Mr. John M. of Thorney Fen.

W. Whiston, esq. of Fishtoft Hall, near

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Boston, to Miss H. Hart, daughter of the late Major Hart, of Woodstone, near Peterborough.

Mr. Thomas Reeding Grantham, of Summersley Hall, to Miss Wilkinson, of South Ormesby.

Mr. Thomas Wells, to Miss Jarvis, of Dowlsby, near Falkingham.

At Clee, near Grimby, Captain John Stanley, of Hull, to Miss Ann Weaver, niece of Mrs. Clarke, of Cleethorpe.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mr. John Hyde, dyer, 57.—Mrs. Lawrence, well known in this city by the name of nurse L. 105. She was born at Nettleham; her maiden name was Hird.

At Welton Heath, Mr. Steeper, wife of Mr. Samuel S., 43.

At Stamford, Mr. Paris Clarke, 61.—Mr. Henry Gilbert, joiner.

At Market Deeping, Mrs. Daniel, late mistress of the Half Moon public house, 63.

At Boston, Mrs. Darwin, wife of Mr. D. merchant.

At Whittlesea, Mrs. Whittome.

At Sleaford, Mrs. Sarah Parke, wife of Mr. John P. 72.

At Asgardby, Thomas Cartwright, gent. 82.

At Horncastle, Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. W. wholesale ironmonger.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The committee for conducting the new race-course at Leicester, have, from the want of further subscriptions been under the necessity of giving directions for the erection of a new stand on a limited scale, and with a slated roof; so that the advantage and accommodation of a lead roof are foregone from the unusual backwardness of the inhabitants of the town. When it is stated that 100l. in addition to the subscription already raised, would accomplish this object, and it is considered how important it is to the town that the races should be respectably attended, there is reason to hope that they will still come forward in support of an establishment so beneficial to their interests.

Married.] At Belton, Mr. Sowter, of Diseworth, to Miss Bancroft, of Belton Grange.

—At Enderby, Mr. Carver, of Kirby Muxloe, to Miss Wilmore, eldest daughter of Mr. W.—Mr. Pochin, of Wigstone, to Miss Slater, of Aylstone.

Mr. W. Shirwin, of Coleorton, to Miss Grundy, of Swannington.

Died.] At Leicester, Mrs. Spooner, many years mistress of the Bell Inn.—Mr. Elce, breeches maker.—Joseph Chambers, esq. one of the aldermen, and thrice mayor of this borough, 82. Being the oldest member of the corporate body he was complimented as the father of the corporation. Firm in principle, and of strict integrity he supported his public character with dignity and independence, and in private life was deservedly respected by all who knew him.—Mrs. Reynold, wife of Mr. R. of the White Lion Inn.

At Frowlesworth, the infant son of the Rev. George Samuel Noble.

At Billesdon, Miss Cotton, only daughter of the late Mr. Moses C. of Houghton-on-the-Hill.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Fairbanks, schoolmaster of Stafford, to Miss Anna Brookes, of Walsall.

At Tamworth, Mr. J. Wilson, of Birmingham, to Miss Rice, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas R.

Died.] At Wichnor, Mr. Walter Baggerley, 53.

At Handsworth, Mr. Charles Smith, 31.

At Shenstone Lodge, Mrs. Clutchley, formerly of Stafford, 60.

At Erdington, Mrs. Cooke.

At Wheaton Aston, Mr. William Hyde, a respectable farmer.

At Calton, the Rev. James Doubleday, M.A.

At Dunston, Mr. Thomas Fieldhouse, 80.

—At Burslem, the Rev. Edward Jackson, a preacher in the late Mr. Wesley's connection, 65.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Enmore, William Anstice, esq. of Madeley Wood, Shropshire, to Miss Penelope Poole.

At Kingswinford, Mr. Culwick, surgeon, of Sedgeley, to Miss Robinson, of Holbeach Hall.

At Aston, Mr. B. Lines, to Miss Blake-more.

At Birmingham, Mr. Isaac Cope, brass-founder, to Miss Mary Harkinstone.—Mr. Thomas Soame, surgeon, to Miss Ann Edwards.—Mr. James Terry, plater, to Miss Catharine Parrott.

At Allesley, Mr. Thomas Smith, to Miss Eliz. Harrijs.

At Rugby, Mr. Voile, mercer and draper, to Miss Chapman, of Manchester.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Maria Teresa Twiss, in the 104th year of her age.—She retained her faculties to the last; and what is remarkable, at the age of 50 she took to wearing spectacles, and wore them nearly thirty years, when she left them off, and at the age of 102 could read a newspaper, or print as small, without glasses.—Mrs. Taylor.—Mr. Keeling, of the Black Horse, Cole-hill-street.—Mr. Joseph Hurley.—Mr. B. Lewis, of the Pack Horse.—Mr. Samuel Brooke, stationer.—Mr. Joshua Wilkinson, auctioneer, late of Leicester.—Mrs. Lamb, wife of Mr. Thomas L.

At Coventry, Mr. Abraham Nixon, 76 — Mrs. Footman, wife of Mr. F. of the Horse and Groom.—Mr. Joseph Worcester, sen.—Mrs. Cave, relict of Mr. Thomas C.

At Deritend, Mrs. Gem, widow of Mr. Samuel G.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, Mrs. Mead, relict of Mr. Joseph M. esq. of Sherborne.

At the Beaks, near Birmingham, Miss E. Green, daughter of the Rev. Dr. G. of Steyning, Sussex.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Donnington, Mr. Crump, surgeon, of Albrighton, to Miss Blinton, daughter of John B. esq. of Kilsall.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Charles Vaughan, draper, to Miss Hill, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Hill, plumber. Mr. Samuel Williams, tailor, to Miss Hicks, milliner and mantua-maker.

At Gnosall, Mr. Thomas Taylor, of the Day-House, to Miss Willington, of Wilber-ton-Hall.

At High Ercall, Mr. Robert Masefield, of the Buttery, to Miss Charlotte Taylor, of the Day House.

At Ludlow, Mr. G. Cresswell, of Droit-wich, to Miss Weaver.

Died.] At Ludlow, Richard Turner, esq.—Mr. William Edwards, 54.

At Alberbury, Mr. Flavel.

At Uppington, Thomas Stanier, esq.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Edwards, of the Crow Inn.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, butcher.—Mr. Joseph Grindley shoe maker.—Mr. John Paylor, a member of the Whit-church volunteers.

At Mardol, Mrs. Pugh, wife of Mr. P., of the Bell Inn.

The Rev. J. Mountford, rector of Stock-ton.

At Chorley, near Prees, Mrs. Randal.

At Ruyton, of the Eleven Towns, Mrs. Kynaston, relict of Edward K. esq.

At Waters Upton, Mr. W. Sambrook.

At Moorhall, near Kinlet, Mr. John Downes.

At Donnington, the Rev. Daniel Dewar, vicar of Uppington.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Feckenham, Mr. Stonall, of Inkberrow, to Miss Jeanes.

At Knighton upon Team, the Rev. Mr. Mark, of Eastham, to Miss Harris, of Roch-ford.

At Worcester, Michael Constable, esq. of Woodford, Essex, to Miss Wallhouse, late of Ashborne, Derbyshire.

At Oldswinford, John Jefferys, esq. of Frainch Hall, near Kidderminster, major of the loyal west Worcester battalion of volun-teers, to Miss Stotter, daughter of George S. esq.

Died.] At Dudley, Mrs. Booker, aged 35, wife of the Rev. Dr. B. and eldest daughter of Thomas Blakemore, esq. of West Brom-wich.—The internal weakness of which this excellent woman died, was brought on by discharging too faithfully, to her last child, the sacred duty of a nursing mother.

At Clevelead, Mr. John Bullock, lately one of the clerks at the Old Bank, Worces-ter, 24.

At Kidderminster, Mrs. Pearfall, relict of Nicholas P., esq. 82.

In the parish of Besford, Mrs. Joice Phillips, 99. She has left seven children, and 83 grand, and great-grand-children.

At Fenbury, Mrs. Noxon, relict of Mr. Job N., 83.—Mr. Benjamin Wingfield, surgeon and apothecary.

Mr. Skey, (whose death is mentioned at page 373 of the last number) was twice married, first to Miss Divett, of Twickenham, by whom he has left three daughters; afterwards to Miss Bicknell, the daughter of Charles B. esq. solicitor to the Admiralty, by whom he has left two infant sons. He died possessed of considerable property both real and personal; and has left behind him (what is of more lasting and intrinsic value) as good a name, and a character as spotless, as falls to the lot of frail humanity to possess.—Mr. Skey's father was a general merchant, trading to all parts of Europe; he likewise carried on extensive chemical works about two miles from his house, for manufacturing oil of vitriol; by which he acquired a considerable fortune. As a proof of what art and perseverance can perform, he built the elegant mansion of Spring-grove, and (it may almost be said) created the pleasant grounds and plantations which surround it, on a site which, within the memory of most of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, was a barren tract of rock and stone.—Mr. Skey, as well as his father, worked mules instead of horses, both in their carriages and for the purposes of agriculture.—Those which they used in their carriages were milk white.

At Worcester, the Rev. John William Harrison, A.M. rector of St. Clements and minor canon of the Cathedral. For many years previous to his dissolution he had suffered much from excruciating pains in his head, which in compliance with his own express desire was opened after his death, and it was found that the membranes which surround and divide the brain were ossified, and that the brain itself had been subjected to a great degree of inflammation and was becoming indurated; so that instead of being surprised at Mr. Harrison's sinking prematurely into the grave at the age of 44 years, it may be deemed almost miraculous that his life was protracted to such a period.—Mr. T. Hayward, saddler, 70.—Mr. David Thomas, formerly a watch-maker.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married. At Fownhope, Mr. Marshall Apperley, to Miss Matthews.

At Ross, Mr. Brinsdon, brewer, of Marlborough, to Miss Mary Evans, second daughter of Mr. E. of Alton Court, near Ross.

Died. At Hereford, Mr. Nathaniel Price, sen. formerly of the White House, 75.—Mr. John Croose, formerly of the Lodge, at Burghill.—Miss Parry, eldest sister of Mr. P.

At Maddersfield, Mrs. Baylis, relict of Mr. George B. of Pixley Court.

At Lug Bridge, near Hereford, Mrs. Wootton, 34.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married. In London, Mr White, grocer, of Gloucester, to Miss Thompson, of Kentish Town.

At Gloucester, Mr. John Wood, of Manchester, to Miss Bryan, daughter of the late Mr. John B.

Mr. R. Clark, of Arlingham, to Miss Senigar, of Kington, near Thornbury.

At Frenchay, Mr. William Padbury, of Hyde, near Cirencester, to Miss Mary Gains, of Felton near Bristol.

Died. At Cerney, Lady Maria Price, wife of Barrington P. esq. daughter of John, late earl of Strathmore, and sister of the present earl. Her Ladyship expired on her birthday, after an illness of only two hours, and in the 38th year of her age.

At Gloucester, George Elton, esq. A.M. fellow of Brazen Nose college Oxford, and son of Edward E. esq. of Burley Hill Glamorganshire.—Mr. Edward Wheeler, nurseryman, 47.—Mr. Jones, father of Mr. J. saddler.—Mr. Bretherton, whitesmith.—In St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Mr. Hornidge, aged upwards of 100 years.

At Clinge Farm, parish of Berkeley, Mr. Robert Long.

At Wick, Mr. A. Bundell, farmer.

At Thornbury, Mr. Thurston, formerly an eminent chandler, and soap-boiler of that place, 76.

At Cirencester, Mr. Thomas Bowley, 35.—Mrs. Hales, widow of William H. esq. late of Deptford, Kent.

Mrs. Page, wife of Mr. P. formerly of the White Lion Inn, Upton upon Severn.

At Breadstone, Mr John Powell, farmer.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. John Sealey, surgeon.—Mr. E. Mason.

At Wood End, Mr. T. Beetson, formerly of Fleet-street, London.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married. At Winchester, Hants, Mr. Thomas Tagg, gardener and seedman, of Oxford, to Miss Esther Jettett, of Botley, Berks.

Died. At Banbury, Mr. T. White, ironmonger, 46.

At Worton, suddenly, Mr. John North, farmer.

At Studley House, Mrs. Croke, relict of Alexander C., esq.

At Oxford, Mr. Richard Badcock, carpenter and joiner, 25.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married. The Rev. R. Roberts, to Miss Cox, eldest daughter of the late John C. esq. of Peterborough.

At Towcester, Mr. Kirby, attorney, to Mrs. Elliot.

Died. At Peterborough, Mr. Wrigglesworth, itaymaker.

At Northampton, Mrs. Duke, wife of Mr. D., carrier, 27.—Mrs. Clouett, wife of the Rev. Thomas C.—Mrs. Thomassin, cooper, widow of Mr. C. formerly a draper, 84.—Charles

Charles Collins, esq. of Grove House, near Ashborne, Derbyshire.

At Weldon, Mrs. Shelton, relict of Mr. William S.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

On the 8th of August, 1804, Mr. Charles Miller, of Cambridge, took a plant of wheat which had been sown in the beginning of June, divided it into 18 parts and putting them into the ground, let them remain till the latter end of September, when he again took them up, and subdividing them into 67 parts or roots, replanted them. In this state they remained till the end of March and the beginning of April 1805 when the plants were a third time taken up, separated into 500 roots, and again replaced in the garden. Early in the season Mr. Miller reaped his little harvest, and found that by this process a single grain had been made to produce 21,109 ears, containing 570,000 grains, measuring three pecks and three quarters, and weighing 67 lbs.

An eminent Divine, of the university of Cambridge, is shortly to set out on a mission to Syria and Palestine, with a view of making such researches into the geography, topography, and natural history of those countries, as may serve to elucidate the Holy Writings.

Married.] The Rev. William Whitear, Rector of Starston, and late Fellow of St. John's college, to Miss Holmes, of Gaudyhall, near Harleston.

Thomas Granger, esq. of Streatham, to Miss Waddelow, of Littleport, both in this county.

Thomas Cornthwaite, esq. of London, to Miss Agnes Wollaston, daughter of the Rev. Mr. W. Rector of Balsbam.

At Wisbech, Susanna, relict of Mr. Herbert Wallis, late an eminent surgeon and apothecary at Long Sutton, in Lincolnshire, 75. She was the only daughter of John Bailly, esq. merchant, formerly of King's Lynn.

At Histon, Thomas Sumpter, esq. 71.

At Cambridge, Mr. Edward Yorke, late a baker near Caius college, 51.—At her brother's house Miss Shepherd, of Wakefield.—Mr. William Pleasance, linen-draper.—Christopher Barber, son of Mr. Robert B. butler of Trinity Hall, 16.—Mrs Beldam, wife of Mr. B., baker.

At Hildersham, the Rev. Thomas Sall, rector of that place, vicar of Nasing, Essex, and formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, 85.

At Swavesey, Mrs. Carter, wife of Mr. Benjamin C.

The Rev. William Butts, rector of Little Wilbraham, and vicar of Godmanchester, and formerly of Benet College, B.A. 1768. M.A. 1771.

At Sawston, Mrs. Jones, wife of Thomas J. esq.

NORFOLK.

From a general abstract of the accounts of the Friendly Society, at Norwich, for the be-

nefit of poor women in times of sickness and old age, it appears that the total amount of the receipts of that institution from its establishment, May 1, 1801, to April 30, 1806, is 1129l. 17s. 11d. Besides the sums paid for the current expences, 1200l. 3 per cent consols have been bought at different times, and 272l. 18s. has been paid to recommended members; of this 134l. 5s. was given to 119 women during their confinement in child-bed; 61. 15s. to women who had been deprived of their husbands by death, and left with children under the age of fourteen, and the remaining part 131l. 13s. to 194 women during sickness.

The gentlemen and farmers in the neighbourhood of Thetford have resolved to establish a sheep and lamb fair at that place. The subscribers have already promised to produce 15,000 for sale; and the 1st of September has been appointed for the purpose.

At a general meeting of the Norfolk Medical Benevolent Society, held at Norwich on the 7th of May, it was ordered: 1. That the widow of any member having no child, and who has no estate, salary, pension, or provision whatever, of the yearly value altogether of thirty pounds, is eligible to receive assistance from the society. 2. The widow of a member, left with a child or children entirely dependent on the said widow for support, and who has no estate, salary, pension, or provision of the yearly value altogether of ten pounds, for each child respectively, in addition to the thirty pounds mentioned in the preceding law, is eligible to receive assistance from the society. 3. The orphan of any member, not having any certain provision to the amount of fifteen pounds per annum, is eligible to receive assistance from the society, and moreover additional assistance towards making up an apprentice fee.

Married.] At Lynn, Mr. Owen Skinner, of Kessingland, Suffolk, to Miss Abigail Clarke, daughter of Mr. C. merchant.

Mr. Edward Lawes, of Norwich, to Miss Porter, daughter of Mr. P. of Mattishall Hall.

At South Woodton, Mr. Martin Curtis, of Oxborough, to Miss Barber.

At Yarmouth, Mr. John Drabble, to Miss Eliz Browne, sister to Mr. Charles B. of the Angel Inn.

Died.] At Ringland, Mrs. Leggett, relict of Mr. T. L., 86.

At Barney, Mrs. Andrews, wife of Wiltson A. gent., 60.

At Lynn, Mrs. Oxley, wife of Mr. O. merchant, 58.

At Thurton, Miss Mary Fox, 26.

At Bowthorpe, Mr. Joseph Wilkin, an eminent farmer and grazier.

At Weeting, near Brandon, Mr. John Taylor, many years the faithful farming steward of the late Earl of Mountrath.

At Slantroe, near Fakenham, Mr. Anthony Etheridge.

At Wiverton, Mr. Sutton, farmer. At

At Boughton, Mr. Loom Brooke, 60.

At Thetford, Miss Gatehouse, daughter of the late Mr. Richard G. surgeon of Shaftesbury.

At Norwich, Mr. John Boardman, 89 — Mr. Edward Lewis, 74. — Mrs. Brewer, wife of Mr. B. late of the Theatre Royal, 42.

The Rev. George Thomas, vicar of East Dereham, and brother to the late Dr. T. bishop of Rochester. 81.

At Gilling, Mrs. Scales, wife of Mr. Edward S. farmer.

At Winfarthing, Mr. Thomas Garrad, farmer, of Fersfield, 68. He was returning on foot from the former place, where he had been spending the afternoon with a friend, when he fell into a pond about eight o'clock in the evening, and not being able from age and weakness to get out, after struggling for some time was drowned. His body was discovered the next morning; an inquisition was taken, and the jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] James B. Blake, esq. of Langham, to Miss Leech, daughter of Mr. L. merchant, of Bury.

Mr James Mathew, wool-factor, and one of the burgesses of Bury, to Miss Maria Biggs, fifth daughter of the late Nicholas Biggs, esq. of Mildenhall.

Mr. Bell, of Gough-square, London, to Miss Pyman, of Bury.

J. Rabett, esq. of Carleton, to Mrs. Mayhew.

At Woodbridge, brigade-major Potter, to Miss Bantoff, daughter of the late Mr. B. of Ipswich.

At Stowmarket, Mr. Fenn, to Miss Quantrell.

At Clare, Mr. George Turner, to Miss Golding.

Thomas Granger, esq. of Stretham, to Miss Waddelow, of Littleport.

Thomas Cornthwaite, esq. of London, to Miss A. Wollaston, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Wollaston, rector of Baltham.

Mr. P. M. Lingwood, of Honingham, to Miss Maulkin, only daughter of R. M. esq., alderman of Bury.

Mr. John Howe, to Mrs. Gowers, both of Wetherden.

Mr. W. Webb, of Ingham, to Miss B. Orbell, of Herringwell.

Alexander Daniel, esq. captain in the 63d regiment, to Miss Wythe, daughter of John W. esq. of Eye Park.

Died.] At Ipswich, Mrs. Dorothy Sherman, sister to John S. esq. — Mrs. Wenn, wife of Mr. W. attorney, 33. — Mr. Daniel Bamford, of the Great White Horse Inn.

At Kersey Priory, Mrs. Newman, relict of Mr. R. Newman.

At Rickingham Superior, Mrs. Roper, wife of Mr. Francis R. 85.

At Bury, serjeant Bruce, belonging to a

party of the royal artillery stationed there, 41. — Mr. Pearl, who many years kept the Waggon Inn, Sidesmere.

At Earl Soham, Mrs. Henchman, wife of Mr. H. surgeon.

At Kesgrave, G. Thomas, esq.

At Fesham, Mr. Robert Groom, miller.

At Beccles, Miss H. Woodroffe, daughter of Mr. W. carpenter, 19. — Mrs. Turpentin, widow of Mr. T. surveyor of the turnpike roads, 46.

At Henstead, Mrs. Pain, wife of Mr. P. farmer, 53.

At Stowmarket, Mrs. Deborah Oliver, relict of the Rev. James O. late of Wrentham.

At Melford, W. Fenton, gent. one of the chief constables of the hundred of Babergh.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Hatfield, Broad Oak, James Hamerton, esq. eldest son of James H. esq. of Hallfield, Peel, Yorkshire, to Miss Chamberlayne, daughter of James C. esq. of Ryea.

At Little Waltham, Mr. Isaac Poole, of Great Totham Hall to Miss Gardener.

At Great Baddon, Thomas Buckland, esq. of Langley Bucks, to Miss Lodwick, daughter of John L. esq. of North Shoebury.

At Barkway, the Rev. Duke Yonge, fellow of King's college, Cambridge, to Miss Colbourn.

At Colchester, Mr. N. Goose, chemist, to Miss Walford, daughter of Mr. W. upholsterer.

Died.] At Colchester, Mrs. Diana Tindal, relict of George T. esq. formerly of Chelmsford, and a captain in the royal navy, 92. — Captain Gordon, of the 96th regiment. — Mrs. Barton, relict of Royston B. esq.

At Manningtree, Mrs. Sacker, widow of the late Mr. Samuel S. of Dale Hall, Lawford, 83.

At Romford, Mrs. Tyler, wife of Mr. Tyler.

At Rayleigh, Mr. Thomas Fairhead of the Post office.

At Mount Hall, Little Horkley, Mrs. Josselyn, wife of Mr. James J.

At Broomfield, Mrs. Wilkinson, of the King's Arms.

At Danbury, John Wiggins, esq.

KENT.

Married.] At Hawkhurst, Francis George Burridge, esq. captain of the first Somerset militia, to Miss Osborne, only daughter of John O. esq. of Lillesden House.

At Rochester, Mr. William Oliver, baker, to Miss Fleet. — Mr. W. Wheele, grocer, of Stroud, to Miss Horsnail. — Mr. R. Dixon, stationer, to Miss Brunker, daughter of Mr. B. of Stroud. — Mr. Edward Tanner, of the Custom House, to Miss Laithbury, daughter of Mr. L. farmer of Stoke.

At Canterbury, Mr. William Baskerville, to Miss R. Laurence. — Mr. Edward Foard, to Mrs. Eliz. Handerson.

At Aylesford, John Farr Bushell, esq., pur-

for

fer of the Theseus, of 74 years, to Miss Gammon, of Pratling Hall.

At Tunbridge, S. H. Hutchinson, esq. of the 52d regiment, to Miss Hammond, of Deal.

Died.] At Ash, Mr. Rath, many years sexton of that parish, 59.

At Renville, William Foord, esq., 58.

At Dover, Mr. Robert Polbill, carpenter, 40.

At Faversham, Mr. John Lamprey, late postmaster of that place, 43.

At Tenterden, Miss Charlotte Wratlen, daughter of Mrs. W. of the Eight Bells Inn.

At St. George's Place, near Canterbury, William Post, esq.

At Smarden, Mr. James Eufs, 72.

At Brompton, Mr. John Burton, clerk of the Survey in Chatham-yard.

At Sittingbourn, Mrs. Tong, wife of Mr. Thomas T.

At Boughton, Mrs. Adams, widow of Mr. Peter A. maltster, 83.

At Canterbury, Mr. William Gill, landlord of the Orange-Tree Public-House.—Mark Thomas, esq., 48.—At the Archbishop's palace, John Monins, esq.

At Olpringe, Mr. Thomas Wildish, 78.

At Mudstone, Mrs. Elizabeth Collins.—Mrs. Winter, wife of Joseph W. esq.

At Luddenham, Mr. Stephen Idenden, farmer, 50.

SURRY.

Chertsey Church is taking down previous to the erection of a new one, on an enlarged and elegant scale, under the superintendence of Mr. Elsom.

The growers of wool in Bagshot and the adjacent country, having experienced great inconveniencies from the vast difference in the price of that article, for want of a market, have agreed that a fair for the sale of wool shall be held at Bagshot, on the 15th of July next, and that it shall be continued annually on that day. The meetings for establishing this fair having been numerously attended not only by the growers of wool, but also by a number of dealers in cattle and other articles of merchandize; it has also been agreed, that it shall be toll free for all sorts of cattle, sheep, pigs, or any wares or merchandize whatever.

Married.] At Tooting, Thomas Rippon, esq. of Capel Court, to Miss Davis, daughter of Joseph D. esq. of the Grove.

Mr. Halton, jun. of Speenhamland, Berks, to Miss Garrett, of Beddington.

At Camberwell, William Curteis, jun. esq., to Miss Hains, of Blackheath.

Died.] At Chertsey, Mrs. Wilkins, wife of Mr. W. carrier.

At Farnham, Mr. William Trimmer, partner in the firm of Barrett and Trimmer, wine-merchants, London.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Tycehurst, William Blackman, gent. of Boreham-street, in this county.

At Lewes, at Miss Adams's boarding

school, of a dropfy in the brain, Miss Stanley, from London.—Mrs. Bennett, a widow lady, 76.—Miss Brook, daughter of Mr. B. saddler.—Miss Hodgson, daughter of John H. esq. of Stockton, Warwickshire, 22.

At Brighton, Mrs. Collard, wife of Mr. C. chemist.—Mr. William Tappen, eldest son of Mr. T. butcher, 17.—Mr. Edward Russell, eldest son of Mr. R. butcher.

Mr. James Hobbs, who for a number of years past had driven an errand-cart from Maresfield to Brighton, 80. Mr. Hobbs was the father of twelve children, had sixty-seven grand children, and nine great grand children.

At Lausanne, in Switzerland, Mrs. Hare Naylor, lady of Francis R. N. esq. of Hurstmonceux-place, in this county, and daughter of the late Right Rev. Jonathan Shipley, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.

At Hurstmonceux, a few days after lying-in, Mrs. Hare, wife of the Rev. Robert H. rector of that place.

At Lamberhurst, Mrs. Herring, aged 27 years, wife of Mr. Rose Herring, surgeon on board his Majesty's frigate the *Magicienne*, Capt. A. Mackenzie, stationed under Admiral Sir J. Duckworth, in the late successful West India Squadron.—Mrs. Herring was buried at Chiddingfold, followed to the grave by her ten brothers and sisters, and eight first cousins, all of the name of Lashmar.

At Dial House, West Grinstead, Mr. Bowley, carpenter.

At Brighton, Lieutenant Wemyss, of the 1st Dragoon Guards, stationed in that town and barracks. He was taking an airing on horseback in company with another officer, when his horse suddenly took fright, and ran off with him. The terrified animal, after galloping for some distance with increasing fury and speed, was making towards a gate of no common height, evidently with the intention of attempting the leap, when, to avoid the shock, his rider threw himself from the saddle. The lieutenant was taken up insensible; but on chirurgical assistance being procured, he presently recovered his reason, and, as his skull was not fractured, no apprehensions were entertained. He expired, however, at nine o'clock the same evening. The head of the deceased was opened when several of the smaller vessels in the brain were found to have been ruptured, from which the blood had gradually oozed, and occasioned his death.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Havant, Mr. Thomas Lock, of Bedhampton, to Miss Eliz. Hammond.

At Alverstoke, Mr. Cole, of Wickham, to Miss Smith, of Gosport.

Gabriel Munday, esq., of the Soak, to Miss Sankens, of Itchen.

At Southampton, Mr. Keeping, plumber and glazier, to Miss Mary Anne Coles, daughter of Mr. C., merchant, at Cross-House.—Lieut. Clarebutt, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Amelia Graves, daughter of Mr. G. sen. merchant.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Verrie, to Miss Eliz. Russell, eldest daughter of the late Mr. R., of St. George's Square, Portsea.

At Warrford, Henry Joseph Tichborne, esq. eldest son of Sir Henry T. bart. to Miss Anne Burke, daughter of Sir Thomas B. bart. and sister of the Countess of Clanricarde.

Died. At Southwick, Mrs. Oxford, a maiden lady, 78.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Rose, of the King's Arms on the Parade.—Mrs. Simmons, wife of Mr. S., boatwain of his Majesty's dockyard.—At Haslar Hospital, Lieutenant Billingham, of the Royal Marines, 21.

At Fern Hill, Samuel Shute, esq.

At Swanmore, near Waltham, Joseph Bettesworth, esq., captain in the South Hunts militia.

At Winchester, Mrs. Meader, widow of William M. esq. merchant.

At Carisbrook, Isle of Wight, Mrs. Baskerville, wife of Captain B. of the Royal Navy.

WILTSHIRE.

Married. At Devizes, Mr. Wm. Everett, to Miss Giffard.

Died. At Heytesbury, Mr. Wm. Pringle, second son of Mr. P. builder, 25.

At Holt, Mrs. Hazard, wife of J. Hazard, esq.—Mr. Thomas Collingbourne, only son of Mr. C. of Melkham.

At Salisbury, Mr. Mitchell, many years an eminent coachmaker.—Mrs. Holloway.—Mr. Alexander Webb, baker, 58.—Mr. Wm. Lawrence, carpenter, 30.

At Martin, Mr. John Williams.

At Melkham, Mrs. Ann Yearley, the well-known poetical milkmaid of Bristol. Her talent was discovered by Mrs. Hannah More, who solicited for her the protection of Mrs. Montague, in a prefatory letter prefixed to her poems, published in quarto in 1785. Two years afterwards, Mrs. Y. published a second collection of poems in quarto, and has since that time written a poem "on the Inhumanity of the Slave Trade;" "Stanzas of Woe;" "Earl Goodwin, an Historical Play performed at Bristol;" and "the Royal Captives," a novel of considerable merit, in four volumes duodecimo. She experienced great encouragement from the public in her literary undertakings; but an unfortunate dispute with her original patroness, which was carried on both sides to a disgusting excess, was injurious to her popularity. Her poems, like those of all unlettered poets, abound in imagery, metaphor, and personification, but breathe the genuine spirit of poetry.

(Further particulars of Mrs. Yearley will be thankfully received.)

BERKSHIRE.

Married. At Hurley, Mr. George Gale, to Miss Willatts, daughter of Mr. W. maltster, of Reading.

At Reading, James Randell, esq. of Queen-

hithe, London, to Miss Green, daughter of Mr. John G.

Mr. Isaac King, of Northstoke, Oxfordshire, to Miss Pocock, of Lottingdon Farm, Cholsey.

Died. At Reading, Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. John J.—Mr. Morris.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married. At Bath, Robert Fuge, jun. esq. of Plymouth, to Miss Louisa Phillott, daughter of Joseph P. esq.—Lieut.-Colonel Warne, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Mrs. Harwood, of Paragon-buildings.—Benjamin Linthorne, esq. to Lady Lester, relict of Sir John L.—Sir Robert Pringle, bart. of Stithell House, Roxburghshire, to Miss S. Macleod, second daughter of the late Lieut.-General Norman M. of Macleod.

At Exbridge, near Dulverton. W. H. Willoughby, esq. to Miss H. Tapp.

Died. At Bristol, the Rev. Henry Jackson Close, A. M. formerly rector of Hitcham, in Suffolk, and of Carleton St. Peter, in Norfolk; which livings he exchanged in 1801 for preferment in Hampshire. He was a distinguished agriculturist, and had written several ingenious essays on that subject.—Mrs. Wilcox, the wife of J. Wilcox, esq.—Mrs. Evans, wife of Mr. E. of Clifton, and daughter of the late Thomas Wilson, esq. of Scraptoft, Leicestershire.—Suddenly, Mr. Ellison, wine and brandy merchant.—Mrs. Nicholas Moncrieffe, sister to Dr. M.—Mrs. Hunt, widow of Mr. H. late Master of the Ceremonies of the Hot-wells.—Mr. John Protheroe, many years a custom-house officer.—Miss Ann Stagg, 47.—Mrs. Broom, relict of Mr. B. of the Full Moon Inn.

At Wearne, Mr. Joseph Howe.

At Taunton, Mr. George Watson, formerly a respectable merchant of Bristol.

Mrs. Gyllett, wife of the Rev. Thomas G. vicar of Compton Dando.

At Corton Denham, the Rev. W. Draper, M. A. rector of Orchard and Weston Supermare.

At Thornbury, Mr. Thurston, 76.

At Bridgewater, Mr. Daniel Ho'brow, late of Tockington, Gloucestershire.

At Bath, Richard Hill, esq. of Cardiff, chief proprietor of the Plymouth iron works. Merthyr Tydvil.—William Bathurst Pye Bennet, esq. of Salthorp House, Wilts.—Robert Kyrle Hutchinson, esq. barrister at law, son of the late Wm. H. esq. of Bristol, and a lineal descendant, on his mother's side, of John Kyrle, esq. the justly celebrated *Man of Ross*.—Mrs. Domville.—Mrs. Lashley, wife of Thomas L. esq. of Great James Street, Bedford Row, London.—Major Williams, of Castle Hill, Cardiganhire.—Lady Betty Cobbe, wife of T. C. esq. and aunt to the Marquis of Waterford.—Mrs. Sharland, wife of Mr. S. tailor.—Mrs. Webb, wife of Mr. Edward W. solicitor.—The Rev. Francis Mereweather, rector of Combhay and Foxcote.

At

At High Littleton, Jacob Mogg, esq.

At Congresbury, Mr. George Taylor, tanner.

At Frenchay, Edward Harford, esq. banker, of Bristol, 86.

At Rudgeway, Andrew, the second son of Andrew Drummond, esq.

At Twerton, Mrs. Bryant.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Beaminster, the Rev. George Feaver, to Miss Adney, daughter of the late George A. esq. of Brimsley.

At Weymouth, Mr. Luce, master of the King's Head Inn, to Miss Crode, daughter of Mr. C. of Preston.

Died.] At Modcombe, Mrs. Frances Broadway. She died, as she had lived, with an undaunted courage and a firm confidence, grounded on the principles of Christianity. She was certainly a most singular character; a lawyer, a divine, and a judge in her family; all submitted to her superior judgment; all appeared to fear and love her to the last, even to the third and fourth generations. She had 300 in her family; her children, grand-children, great-grand-children, and great great-grand-children, with their wives and husbands. About 30 died before her; and there are left 270. She was near 95, and retained her senses to the last. Previous to her death, she had ordered her funeral; gave six poor men 5s. each as under-bearers; six grandsons (all of whom were married) were the pall-bearers; and she exhorted her children, a little before her departure, in a most affecting manner.

At Weymouth, Mr. Bryer, surgeon.

Near Edinburgh, Mr. Edward Wickens, son of John W. of Mapperton.

At East Lulworth, Mr. John Hunt, 66.

At Osmington, Miss Hitt, daughter of Mr. H.

At Gillingham, Mrs. George, wife of Mr. Wm. G. jun.

DEVONSHIRE.

A telegraph is about to be erected at Plymouth, for the purpose of conveying intelligence, by alphabetical letters, to all the ports on the two coasts of Cornwall and Devon, to Portsmouth, and to the admiralty. The site fixed on is the high ground above the Higher Barrier Gate at Dock.

The Committee of the Lunatic Asylum near Exeter state, that the new and extensive structure for the augmentation of this establishment is entirely finished, with every accommodation for those unfortunate objects to whose use it is destined; and that it is also completely furnished. In the progress of the building several advantageous improvements were suggested and adopted, by which means, notwithstanding every possible attention to economy, the cost has considerably exceeded the original estimates; in so much that, after discharging all the bills, the funds of the in-

stitution will be entirely exhausted, and consequently no capital will be left for carrying on the purposes of the charity. During the short period of the existence of this institution, upwards of seventy patients have been perfectly relieved by it from the most dreadful of all the afflictions to which human nature is subject, and have been restored to the public, useful members of society, and in safety and comfort to their friends and families. There are now in the house 33 other patients, most of whom are far advanced in their recovery, and there is complete accommodation for 17 more. The gardens and airing grounds are very extensive, consisting of several acres. On account of its local situation, this asylum is peculiarly calculated for the western counties; but patients are admitted into it from any part of the kingdom, on very easy terms, proportioned to their ranks in life. The Committee add, that they have every reason to believe that in this institution the number of patients cured, in proportion to the number admitted, has much surpassed that of any similar establishment.

Married.] At Exeter, Dr. Carlyon, of Truro, to Eliza, second daughter of Thomas Carlyon, esq. of Tregrehan.—Mr. George Walker to Mrs. Greenblade.

At North Tawton, Mr. Charles Sweet, to Miss Ware.

At Holfworthy, the Rev. Samuel Hart, vicar of Altonon, Cornwall, to Miss Ann Cory.

William Coles, esq. of Brick House, near Tiverton, to Miss Duckham.

Died.] At Bradworthy, Eliz. Walter, aged 84 years; and a few days afterwards, Richard Walter, her husband, aged 82 years. They had been married 59 years, and their offspring in children, grand children, and great-grand-children, amounted to 91 persons, nearly all of whom are now living.

J. Yorge, esq. aged 20, son of the Rev. Duke Y. of Cornwood, near Ivy-bridge; a young man of an amiable disposition, induced with the most exalted ideas of religion and virtue, and whose superior talents promised a valuable acquisition to the community at large.

At Holdsworthy, Mr. L. Cohen, stationer and pen cutter, of Plymouth Dock, 63. He was of the Jewish persuasion, and in all his dealings a very honest worthy man.

At Heavitree, Samuel Angier, esq.; and a fortnight afterwards, his relict, Mrs. Mary Angier, after an illness of five days, supposed to have been occasioned by her husband's almost sudden decease.

At Tiverton, Mrs. Mary Dicken, 75.

At Plymouth Dock, Mrs. Waugh, wife of Mr. John W. hatter and hosier.

At Great Torrington, Mrs. Mary Waldon, 74.

At Exeter, Mr. William Drake, late of Crockernwell, inn-keeper.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At St. Ives, Mr. Wm. Sampson, to Miss Ann Noal.

At Fowey, Mr. Thomas Nickells, to Miss Sally Banks.

At Camborne, Mr. Robert Bennet, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Kitty Budge.

At St. Agnes, Mr. F. Daniel, surgeon, to Miss Tonkin.

At Bodmin, Mr. Benjamin Treverton, to Miss Mary Corney.

Died.] At Truro, Mrs. Benallack, relict of Mr. Francis B.

At St. Winnoe, Captain Kendall, brother of the Rev. Mr. K. of Pelynt.

At Launceston, Mrs. Carpenter, wife of the Rev. Dr. C.

WALES.

At a recent meeting of gentlemen and wool growers of Glamorganhire, resolutions were adopted for establishing a wool-fair in that county. Cowbridge was considered the most eligible place, and the first Tuesday in July was fixed for holding the fair.

Great preparations are making at Tenby, for that assemblage of fashion and beauty which is expected to grace that charming retreat during the approaching summer. This spot is about to receive from the hand of art some of those beneficial aids which modern discoveries have enabled man to add to the magnificent works of nature. Sir William Paxton has lately purchased several tenements, which he intends to convert into hot baths, livery stables, reading rooms, &c. Sir William and Mr. Cockrell, the architect, are now on the spot; and the friends of public utility entertain little doubt but that the result of the conference will give additional credit to the well-known munificence of the proprietor, and the genius of the artist.

The inhabitants of Chepstow were lately gratified with the commencement of an undertaking which has been in contemplation for many years. The foundation-stone of a large corn-market, assembly room, &c. has been laid there.

The Arsenal in the town of Brecon is now nearly completed. The whole edifice is of brick, is built in the most substantial manner, and finished with no inconsiderable share of elegance. It is situated by the road side on the east entrance, in that part of the town called the Watton; on entering Brecon that way, it forms a beautiful and interesting object. The main building is 99 feet in length by 35 feet in breadth, and two stories high. The lower story, 17 feet high, consists of the armoury, 75 feet by 30, fitted up with racks for the reception of 15,000 muskets, bayonets, &c. and 1500 swords; also a cornice or projection, appropriated to arranging pistols, after the manner of the new armoury in the Tower, the effect of which is pleasing and elegant.

Married.] At Gressford, Denbighshire, MONTHLY MAG. No. 143.

Charles Watkin Williams Wynne, esq. M. P. to Miss Cunliffe, only daughter of Sir F. Cunliffe, bart. of Acton Park.

At Guilsfield, Montgomeryshire, Richard Hill, esq. son of the Rev. Robert H. of Hough, Cheshire, to Miss Mytton, eldest daughter of the late Richard M. esq. barrister at law, of Chester.

NORTH BRITAIN.

It is a curious fact, and not generally known, that, about 128 years ago, a coach commenced to run between Glasgow and Edinburgh. This coach, which was drawn by six horses, and contained six inside passengers, was to run once or twice a week between these towns, provided encouragement offered; and for carrying the design into execution, a contract was entered into between the magistrates of Glasgow and William Hoom, of Edinburgh, dated 6th August 1678, which, among other things, provided, "that the burgesses of that burgh were to have seats in preference to all others."

Died.] At Drummond Castle, aged 90, Louis Macerale, the most celebrated walker of his time. He was running footman to the Duke of Perth, and followed the fortune of his master, till they were separated at the battle of Culloden. At the restoration of the estates, he was taken into the service of the late Lord Perth, and passed the remainder of his days in ease and comfort.

At Kells Manse, the Rev. John Gillespie, 42 years minister of Kells, deeply and universally lamented, 76.

At the seat of her son-in-law, John Campbell, esq. of Kinloch, near Dunkeld, Mrs. Colina Campbell, widow of the late John C. esq. of Melfort, formerly Lieut.-Governor of Fort George, and sister of Patrick C. esq. of Achalader.

At Edinburgh, Edmund Glover, Esq. M. D. 22.—After it had been fondly hoped that he had happily got rid of one very dangerous illness, a worse unexpectedly came on, and terminated his life. Among his friends and acquaintances he was distinguished for an agreeable urbanity of manners, and innocence of disposition. His easy and graceful elegance of person might inspire the notion that he was formed to please. But all these charms and accomplishments of form, however attractive, and however calculated, at first sight, to excite prepossessions in his behalf, are not to be compared with his other more peculiar excellencies and permanent virtues. His mild unassuming modesty, propriety of conduct, and professional skill, secured to him the esteem and respect of all who had the pleasure and honour of his acquaintance, and never failed to give the highest polish to the character.

At Newington House, Benjamin Bell, esq. of Hunthill, member of the royal colleges of surgeons of Ireland and Edinburgh, and one of the surgeons to the royal infirmary of that city. This gentleman was a writer of very distinguished

distinguished eminence on the art of surgery. He published, "A Treatise on the Theory and Management of Ulcers; with a dissertation on white swellings of the joints, and an essay on the chirurgical treatment of inflammation and its consequences," in one volume, 8vo. 1778.—"A System of Surgery," with copper-plates, in six volumes, 8vo. 1783-1788.—"A Treatise on Gonorrhœa Virulenta and Lues Venerea," two volumes, 8vo. 1793.—"A Treatise on the Hydrocele, on Sarcocoele or Cancer, and other Diseases of the Testes," one volume, 8vo. 1794. He was besides an occasional contributor to the Medical Communications of Edinburgh. In Mr. B.'s celebrated system of surgery, it is his chief merit that he has reduced the art to certain simple modes, and relieved the student from that complicated system which vanity and ignorance had for a long time imposed upon the world. He removed that veil of affectation which covers the works of many of his predecessors, and selected with judgment while he wrote with perspicuity. While he assiduously cultivated the science which was the object of his professional pursuits, Mr. B. directed no inconsiderable portion of his attention to agriculture, and in 1802 he published a collection of papers relative to that subject in three volumes octavo, which was the last production of his pen. (*Further particulars of this gentleman will be thankfully received.*)

IRELAND.

A plan for educating all the poor children in Ireland has been submitted to the Hibernian Society in London, which has met general approbation; the extent and liberality of the plan being well calculated to remove prejudices, and obtain the support of all parties. It proposes—That school-houses, and school-master's houses adjoining, are to be built in such places as are deemed necessary, at a small limited expence, to be raised by the parish.—That such are to be built where land proprietors will give two acres of ground for accommodation of the school-master, free of rent.—That each subscriber of 5s. or upwards, within a parish, shall be at liberty to recommend to such schools one child, and so in proportion to the money subscribed.—That each child shall pay one penny per week in advance, or one shilling a quarter to the school-master for education.—That such child shall be found in books, and taught alone to read.—That those children who attend regularly, and merit approbation by good conduct, shall be at liberty, free of expence, to attend an evening-school, where writing and arithmetic shall be alone taught.—That no catechism, tract, or religious book of any sect or party, shall on any account be admissible into the schools, the Bible and New Testament alone excepted.—That in each county there shall be established a School Corresponding Committee, through whom all communications shall be made to the Society in London, and who shall preside at meetings

for admission of pupils, and other objects relative to the regulating of the schools. That in order to prevent the funds, or the objects of the Society being misapplied, four persons, one to each province, be annually sent to Ireland, to examine into the state of the respective schools, and report thereon.—Some of the most enlightened and eminent characters have warmly engaged in this benevolent design. The author, we understand, is a Mr. Buchanan, one of the magistrates of the county of Tyrone, lately engaged in the linen business, and who has frequently been consulted upon public measures relating to Ireland.

Died.] At Boatefield, near Dublin, Mrs. Boate, wife of Redmond Boate, esq. This lady was the only surviving child of the Rev. Dr. Corbet, dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin.

At Strabane, county of Antrim, aged 92, James Hamilton, esq. whose long and useful life was spent in the practice of every virtue which could dignify human nature. He married, in the year 1750, Eleanor, sister to the present Earl of Castle-stewart, and has left four sons and one daughter.

At the Palace, Kilkenny, in the 77th year of his age, the Right Rev. Hugh Hamilton, D. D. F. R. S. and M. R. L. A. Lord Bishop of Ossory, formerly a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and Professor of Natural Philosophy.—In January, 1796, he was promoted from the deanery of Armagh to the see of Clonfert, and translated from thence to the see of Ossory, 1799.—His writings in several branches of science ranked him among the brightest ornaments of the University of which he was a member, and from his high character for piety, learning, and attention to the duties of his profession, he was advanced without solicitation to the Episcopal dignity.

At the hospitable mansion of the Right Hon. Lady F. Handcock, at Willbrooke, near Athlone, the lady of Lieut. Col. Zouch, of the 81st Foot.

At Dublin, at Lord Castle-Coote's, St. Stephen's green, Mrs. Ann Tilson, relict of the Rev. Henry Tilson, daughter of William Bushe, esq. formerly of Cork Abbey, and mother to Lady Castle-Coote, and Mrs. Magan. Those ladies will receive a very large addition to their fortunes by the death of this lady.

At his Lordship's house in Hume-street, Dublin, the Most Noble Charles Marquis of Ely, Earl of Ely, Viscount and Baron Loftus, of Loftus-hall, in Ireland, and an English peer, by the title of Baron Loftus of Long Loftus, in Yorkshire, knight of the illustrious order of St. Patrick, governor and custos rotulorum of the county of Wexford, one of his Majesty's privy counsellors, and joint postmaster-general of Ireland. The Marquis was born Jan. 23, 1738; married, June 23, 1766, Jane, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Robert Myhill, esq. by whom he has left issue two sons: 1. John Viscount Loftus,

Loftus, born Feb. 15, 1773, colonel of the Wexford Militia, and knight of the shire for the county of Wexford, now Marquis of Ely; 2. Lord Robert, born Sept. 5, 1773, Lord Bishop of Killaloe. The Marquis was the eldest son of Sir John Tottenham, bart. by Elizabeth Loftus, sister of Henry Earl of Ely, who died, without issue, in 1783, leaving his estates to his nephew. The family of Loftus settled in Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, since which it has been ennobled in three branches, and produced two lord chancellors. The family of Adam Loftus, Viscount Ely, Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1630, is extinct; as is also the family of Loftus, Viscount Lisburne; which latter title became extinct in 1691. The first of the family in Ireland was Adam Loftus, Lord Chancellor of Ireland and Archbishop of Dublin. He was the son of Edward Loftus, esq. of Swinhead, in Yorkshire, whose family had flourished there from the reign of King Alfred, as appears by the archives of York-minster, in which were registered various donations of lands given to the church and religious houses in that reign, and in several subsequent reigns by the family of Loft-house, the antient mode of spelling the name.

At Maglas, county Kerry, at the great age of 120 years, Sarah O'Leary, otherwise Nowlan, relict of Daniel Nowlan, of that place.

In Balliconnel, suddenly, the Rev. Dr. Dillon, Roman Catholic Bishop, sincerely regretted by every person who had the pleasure of his acquaintance; he was a valuable member of society, and a truly pious and devout Christian.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Cadiz, in consequence of a wound in his left arm at the battle of Trafalgar, Admiral Don Frederic Gravina, in the 50th year of his age. After this battle, so fatal to the Spanish and French fleets, he returned to Cadiz in the ship which he commanded; and during the space of four months hopes were entertained of his recovery. His death is attributed to the indecision of the surgeons, who were unwilling to proceed to the amputation of the wounded arm. He is lamented by the Spaniards as one of their most skilful and valiant commanders. Don Gravina was descended from a family of distinction in the Island of Sicily, and went to Spain in the year 1775, when about twenty years of age; and from that time to the period of his death devoted himself to the naval service of his adopted country, having passed with distinguished reputation through all the degrees of rank, from a midshipman to an admiral. His obsequies have been celebrated with great solemnity by the Spaniards.

At Rennes, by his own hands, Admiral Villeneuve, the French commander in the battle of Trafalgar, and the last of the three admirals who commanded on that day. He had been detained a prisoner in England till about two months ago, when he was permitted to return to France on his parole. The displeasure of his government is supposed to

have been the cause of his destroying himself.

At Paris, aged 50, M. Conté, colonel of infantry, member of the Legion of Honour, of the Institute of Egypt, and of the Conservatory of Arts: a man no less distinguished by the extent of his knowledge than by his modesty and the virtues of private life. His loss will sensibly affect all those who know how to estimate useful labours, zealous patriotism, and devotion to the public interest. He accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, where, by his disinterestedness, his talents, and his knowledge, he merited the esteem of all his countrymen, and the confidence of the three generals who successively commanded the French army. Since his return to France he had been charged with different commissions relative to arts and manufactures, in which he acquitted himself with equal zeal and success; and it has been remarked to his honour, that no useful establishment has been formed in France during the last four years in which he did not take a part.

At Paris, Madame Montesson, who had been married to the father of the last duke of Orleans, though never acknowledged as his wife.—She was a zealous patroness of literature, which she cultivated herself with considerable success. Her comedies, which she had acted at her own hotel, and one of which was represented at the Theatre Français, met with the approbation of the best judges of dramatic works.

At Paris, Senator Tronchet, a celebrated lawyer, and grand-officer of the Legion of Honour. He had the honour of being one of the counsel for Louis XVI, when that unfortunate monarch was brought to trial by the National Convention; and had a considerable share in drawing up the new French code of civil law. His remains were deposited in the church of St. Genevieve, the place allotted by the French government for the interment of such great men as have merited well of their country.

At Copenhagen, the late Professor Tode, in the 70th year of his age; author of several medical and poetical works in the Danish and German language.

At Arcot, in the East Indies, Cornet Charles Warden, of his Majesty's 19th dragoons, son of the late Francis Warden, esq. of the Honourable East India Company's civil service at Bombay. He had been out with some of his brother officers on a shooting party, and bathing being proposed on their return, he, in the flow of spirits with which he was in general very happily, though in this instance most fatally gifted, leaped into a tank with the others. He immediately disappeared, and, being upwards of an hour under water before the body was dragged up, all endeavours to restore this unfortunate and promising youth to his country and his friends proved ineffectual.

At Bombay, Serabjer Muncherjee, an opulent and most respectable merchant; he was a descendant of the ancient Persians (commonly called Parsees), professor of the reli-

gion of the Magi and disciples of Zoroaster. The benevolence of this man's disposition had been manifested on many occasions in works of public utility, constructed at his expence; and, during a time of scarcity, he daily distributed provisions to upwards of 2000 poor people.

Killed at the battle of Austerlitz, General Roger Valhubert. He commanded a brigade of the division of General Suchet, which, after sustaining, during five hours, the attacks of the principal part of the Russian and Austrian cavalry, several attacks of infantry, and a dreadful fire of artillery, was, by a judicious and daring movement, placed between the centre of the Russians and their wings, which, by this manœuvre, were separated from the main body, pursued, broken, and the whole either killed or taken prisoners, without being able to rally. Valhubert, having been wounded at the commencement of the action, did not survive to witness the success with which it was crowned. He was born at Avranches, the 28th October, 1764, and at a very early age devoted himself to a military life; and having received an education suitable to the profession he had chosen, in due time presented himself for examination to pass for an officer of artillery; but had the mortification of being informed, that, in consequence of an edict excluding persons not born of noble parents, he could not be admitted into that corps. He now left his native place in disgust, and entered into the regiment of Soubise-Rohan. Having returned home at the breaking out of the Revolution, he was appointed chief of the first battalion of the department of La Manche. From that time his talents and his courage were distinguished in an eminent degree. At Pelimberg the battalion under his command made several vigorous charges against the Hungarian grenadiers, and cut them in pieces. Being appointed colonel of the 28th regiment, he was covered with glory at Montebello, Marengo, and the Mincio, and Bonaparte decreed a sash of honour, and two years after promoted him to the rank of general of brigade. In this capacity he was employed at the camp at Boulogne in the twelfth and thirteenth, in the division commanded by General Suchet. The grand army having crossed the Rhine, at the passage of the Danube that division formed part of the van, under the orders of Marshal Lannes. At the battle of Austerlitz he was at the extremity of the left wing, and covering the principal route from Brunn to Olmutz. At the first fire he passed along the ranks, exhorting the soldiers to pay a strict attention to the orders of Bonaparte, which forbade them to quit their ranks for the purpose of carrying the wounded: while thus engaged, a howitzer ball broke his leg. Several men were immediately detached to carry off their wounded general. "Stop," said he; "I can as well die here. It is not proper that the services of six men should be lost for the sake of one. Attend to the orders of your Emperor." A few moments after he added,

"Why is it not my arm that was broken? I might still have supported myself, and remained at my post." Delirium soon coming on, he was removed to Brunn, where he expired soon after the battle. His comrades paid the last duties to his remains, and the regret of all followed him to his grave; over which was erected a monument of black marble, with an inscription expressing a hope that the Austrians will respect the place where the ashes of a brave man are deposited.

At Paris, Joseph Bernard Chabert, *ci-devant* Marquis, *chef d'escadre* of the navy, commander of the orders of St. Louis and St. Lazarus, inspector of the dépôt of the marine, associate of the academy of sciences, &c. He was born at Toulon in 1724, and was the son of an officer in the navy, into which he entered in 1741. He sailed, in 1746, with a French squadron to Nova Scotia, where he was convinced how defective the charts of America were: he witnessed the dangers to which the French ships were exposed, and drew up a report on the subject after his return. Le Monnier prevailed on him to ask permission of the minister to remain at Paris for the purpose of studying astronomy, to apply a remedy to the inconveniences he had discovered, and to induce the officers of the navy to pay attention to a science on which depends their glory and even their security. In 1748 a brilliant action obtained him the cross of St. Louis, which he preferred to a pension. On the return of peace, in the month of August 1748, he presented a plan of a voyage of observation. M. Rouillé and M. de la Galissoniere provided him with instruments for that purpose. He set sail, in 1750, in a frigate commanded by the Marquis de Choiseul Praslin. He drew a chart of the coasts of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, and of the banks and islands in the gulph of St. Laurence. The account of this voyage was printed in 1750, and contains observations on the loadstone, on the currents, and particulars relative to calculations necessary for navigators. In 1758 he was received into the Academy; and in the month of April of the following year, he read his plan for executing charts of the Mediterranean, to form a second volume to the French Neptune, published in 1693, and in continuation of the labours of Chazelle and Feuillée. He set out in May 1764, and determined the east coasts of Spain, those of Sardinia, Fez, Algiers, and Tunis. In 1767, after visiting the coasts of Sicily, he proceeded to Tunis, thence to Tripoli, and afterwards to the Adriatic Sea. In 1768 he was appointed to the *Hirondelle*; in 1771 to the *Mignonne*; and in 1776 to the *Atalante*, on board of which sailed M. de Choiseul. The American war obliged M. de Chabert to resume the military service. In 1778 he was appointed to the *Vaillant*, one of the ships under the command of M. d'Estaing; and in 1780 was promoted to the *St. Esprit*. On the 5th of September 1781, he distinguished himself greatly in the action off the Chesapeake, rescued the *Diadem* which was on the point

point of falling into the hands of the English, and conveyed to France a fleet of 130 ships. For these services he was promoted to the rank of *chef d'escadre*, and honoured with a red ribbon. The calamities of the revolution obliged him to leave France. He chose England for his residence; where Dr. Maskelyne shewed him the highest friendship, and even gave him an unlimited credit with his banker, of which however M. de Chabert never availed himself. In 1800 he lost his sight, a misfortune which can only be ascribed to his in-

cessant application to observations and calculations. On his return to Paris, he experienced a very flattering reception from Bonaparte, and a pension was granted him. In 1804 he was elected a member of the Board of Longitude; and in January 1805, presented to the board a chart of Greece, with the analysis of the coasts. An inflammation of the lungs carried him off in nine days, and he expired without pain in the midst of a beloved family, on the 2d of December.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

The following are the Average Prices of Navigable Canal, Dock, and Insurance Office Shares, as sold by Mr. SCOTT, of Bridge street, London.

The Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, at 84ol. (The last half-yearly dividend was 2ol.)—The Coventry Canal, at 36ol. ex-dividend, which was 1ol. Nett for the half-year—Leeds and Liverpool, 176l. ex-dividend 4l. for the half-year—Grand Junction, at 94l.—Peak Forest, 6ol.—Rochdale, 4ol.—Lancaster, 2ol.—Worcester and Birmingham, 18l. exclusive of all calls.—West India Docks, 142l. per Cent. dividing 1ol. per Cent. per Annum.—East India Docks, 122l. per Cent. being 5l. per Cent. interest till completed; limited to 1ol. per Cent.—London Docks, 106l. to 107l. (The last dividend was at the rate of 5l. per Cent. Nett.—Globe Insurance, at 10ol. or Par. (The last half-yearly dividend was 3l. 10s. per Cent. Nett.—Imperial Insurance, 1ol. per Cent. Premium.

An Account of the Quantity and Value of TEA sold at the East India Company's Sales, at a Price below 2s. 6d. per lb. for Six Years, ending 5th January, 1806; and of all Duties paid thereon: with an Average of the Quantity sold and Duty paid yearly.

	Quantity sold under 2s. 6d. pr. lb.	Value of the Quantity sold.	Quantity sent Duty free to Ireland.	Quantity paying Duty	Duty at 15 per Cent on the Value.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Year ended 5th January, 1801....	2,423,853	213,000 11 9	— — —	2,423,853	31,950 1 9
Ditto 1802..	3,862,925	352,226 12 6	235,052	3,627,873	49,724 6 — ¹ / ₄
Ditto 1803..	1,637,511	120,285 — — ¹ / ₄	73,380	1,564,131	17,137 5 3 ¹ / ₂
From 5th January, 1803, to 12th June, 1803....	604,318	46,008 10 7	13,936	590,382	6,765 4 9 ¹ / ₂
	8,528,607	731,520 14 10 ¹ / ₄	312,368	8,206,239	105,576 17 10 ¹ / ₂
From 12th June, 1803, to 5th January, 1804....	1,391,925	109,785 19 9 ¹ / ₂	234,862	1,157,063	55,004 3 9 ¹ / ₂
Year ended 5th January, 1805....	2,716,079	246,086 11 4 ¹ / ₂	463,895	2,252,184	121,260 14 4 ¹ / ₂
Ditto 1806..	3,122,993	274,790 5 7	192,188	2,930,805	154,046 7 10 ¹ / ₄
	7,230,997	630,662 10 8 ¹ / ₂	890,945	6,340,052	330,311 6 — ¹ / ₄
Total	15,759,604	1,362,183 11 7	1,213 313	14,546,291	— — —
Average of Quantities for Six Years.	2,626,601	Average of Years { 1801 } at 15 p ^r Ct.			32,937 4 4 ¹ / ₂
		{ 1802 }			
		{ 1803 }			
		Ditto..... { 1805 } at 60 p ^r Ct.			137,653 11 1 ¹ / ₄
		{ 1806 }			

An Account of the Quantity of British Plantation SUGAR imported, for Three Years, ending the 5th January, 1806; with a Computation of the Quantity exported, and retained for Home Consumption.

	IMPORTED.			EXPORTED.			RETAINED.		
	Cwt.	q.	lb.	Cwt.	q.	lb.	Cwt.	q.	lb.
1803	2,943,639	3	6	1,513,222	2	7	1,550,956	3	11
1804	2,976,384	0	12	907,337	0	0	1,749,562	0	0
1805	2,922,567	2	18	960,298	0	20	1,766,320	1	4
Average	2,947,530	2	2	1,126,952	2	9	1,688,946	1	17
Add, Average Consumption of East India Sugar							53,072	0	0
							1,742,018	1	17

An Account of the Quantity of British Unmanufactured IRON exported, for Six Years, ending the 5th January, 1806, and the real Value thereof; distinguishing each Year: with an Average.

YEARS.	BAR IRON.			PIG IRON.		
	Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.		Value.
	Cwt.	q. lb.	£ s. d.	Cwt.	q. lb.	£ s. d.
1800	56,892	2 8	51,203 6 3	32,207	0 0	12,882 16 0
1801	60,023	1 6	54,020 19 5	31,674	0 0	12,669 12 0
1802	109,181	3 13	98,263 13 1	36,307	0 0	14,522 16 0
1803	71,492	1 18	64,343 1 10	30,659	0 0	12,263 12 0
1804	121,298	1 24	109,168 12 4	44,751	3 11	17,900 14 9
1805	131,896	3 3	118,707 2 0	65,520	0 25	20,208 1 7
Average	91,797	2 16	82,617 15 9	40,186	2 1	16,074 12 0

An Account, shewing the real Value of TIN PLATES exported from Great Britain to Asia, Africa, and the British Possessions in America and the West Indies, for Ten Years, ending the 5th January, 1806.

YEARS.	Africa.	British West India and Northern Colonies.	Possessions in the East Indies.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1796	20 — —	1,541 — —	— — —	1,561 — —
1797	— — —	2,267 — —	— — —	2,267 — —
1798	6,517 10 —	2,813 9 —	— — —	9,330 19 —
1799	— — —	2,866 11 —	— — —	2,866 11 —
1800	25 — —	2,408 5 9	1,238 10 —	3,671 15 9
1801	130 — —	1,864 16 —	— — —	1,994 16 —
1802	130 — —	2,432 — —	885 — —	3,447 — —
1803	— — —	1,787 10 —	190 — —	1,977 10 —
1804	455 — —	2,659 10 —	2,574 — —	5,688 10 —
1805	520 — —	2,480 18 6	1,937 12 10	4,938 11 4
Average	779 15 —	2,312 2 —	682 10 4	3,774 7 4

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE late fine weather has been favourable to vegetation, and the wheats and early sown spring corn have recently much improved. The barley and oats which were sown about the beginning of the month have been brought forward by the rains which fell at that time, and those crops which were top-dressed have much benefited. The fineness of the season has permitted the farmers to finish their spring sowing in the best manner. The average price of Wheat throughout England and Wales is, 74s. 6d.; for Barley, 38s.; and for Oats, 27s. 8d.

Beans and Peas are in a flourishing state, and grow fast. In the fens, where the spring sowing was much impeded by excessive wet, which fell in March, it has lately been finished in good condition.

The Turnip fallows, in well managed districts, are in a state of great forwardness, and those lands which are to be fallowed for Wheat are already broken up.

Winter Tares, in rich warm situations, are nearly ready for the scythe, and promise abundance of rich succulent food. Pastures afford a good bite to Feeding and Dairy Stock, as do the Clovers and Grass Seeds to fattening Sheep, Ewes, and Lambs. In Smithfield Market Beef fetches from 4s. 10d. to 6s. 4d. per stone; and Mutton from 5s. 4d. to 5s. 10d.

The Meadows, on warm rich soils, are in a state of great forwardness, promising a good swath, and in some such situations, near the metropolis, the Hay Harvest has already commenced. In St. James's Market, Hay fetches from 2l. 18s. to 4l. 18s.; Straw, from 2l. to 2l. 11s.

Lean Stock, both Sheep and Beasts, have been brought in great abundance to the late Spring Fairs, and maintain good prices, as do Cows, Calves, and young fresh Horses, all which continue much in request.

The Pig Markets are, as usual at this season of the year, dull.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather from the 24th of April, to the 24th of May, 1806, inclusive, two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30.40., May 18. Wind S.E.
Lowest 29.60., May 9. Wind N.W.

Thermometer.

Highest 73°, May 10. Wind N.W.
Lowest 34°, April 29. Wind W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 4 tenths of an inch. } Early in the Morning of the 6th inst. the Mercury stood at 30. and at the same hour on the next day it was as low as 29.60.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 23°.

On the 2d inst. the mercury was in the warmest part of the day as high as 68°. and on the next it was not once higher than 45°.

The quantity of rain fallen during the last two months is equal to little more than three inches in height.

The most remarkable feature in the state of the atmosphere during the month that is past is that of severe Easterly and North-Easterly winds. These, which have continued with slight variations, a considerable time, have, within these four or five nights, done much damage to the gardens, particularly to the fruit-trees. In many instances, all the young foliage, to use a technical term, is completely scorched up, and the fruit, which was set, must, of course, perish with the leaves. In the course of the month there has been rain on six days; on the 14th it was very heavy, and lasted nearly the whole day: in some parts, toward the evening, it was accompanied with thunder and lightning.

The average height of the barometer for the month is 29.94.: of the thermometer it is 55.2. rather higher than temperate. The most remarkable change we have noticed above: viz. on the 2d the day was very brilliant, the thermometer at 68°. and the wind S.W.: on the 3d the wind had got to an opposite point of the heavens, it rained, and the thermometer was no higher than 45°.

On the 16th of June the Sun will be eclipsed in the afternoon, and will be visible in these parts. Its commencement will be at 4h. 36½m.: the greatest obscuration at 18m. past 5h., and it will end about 2m. before 6h. The digits eclipsed will be nearly 3½°. on the Sun's South limb.

Observations communicated by Capel Lofft, of Troston, near Bury.

May 4. The Nightingale. May 5. The Cuckoo.

I have heard them as early as the 7th of April; usually about the 20th.

Black Thorn in Flower.

I never before saw it later than the 23d of April.

April The Marsh Marigold (*caltha palustris*) flowered; which is an uncommon length before hearing of the Nightingale.

May 29. At half past eleven a large and brilliant Meteor seen low in the horizon eastward.

To the READERS and CORRESPONDENTS of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

IT is now a considerable Time since the Conductor of the Monthly Magazine thought it necessary to address his Readers and Correspondents; and he should not have intruded himself on their Attention at this Moment, if he were not irresistibly impelled by Feelings of Gratitude for the unparalleled Support with which his Plans and Labours have for so many Years been honoured.

The unvarying Patronage of a discerning and enlightened Public is the proudest Testimonial which could be adduced by one who has anxiously sought for Distinction as a literary Journalist; but he would be wanting in Duty to himself if he omitted, on such an Occasion, to state that this Miscellany (of which he was, in all its Departments, the sole Projector, and of which, during its successful Career, he has been the prime mover,) has, during the entire Period of its Existence, been honoured by the Suffrages of the best Critics, and of the most distinguished literary Characters in all Countries. By whomsoever, in the remotest Nations, the English Language is read, the Monthly Magazine has now for several Years past been sought with Avidity;—its Sale abroad therefore far exceeds that of any other literary Journal published in Great Britain; and the Total of its Circulation is not only much greater than that of every other monthly Journal, but is twice as great as most of them.

Thus distinguished, it would be an Instance of good Fortune scarcely to be equalled, if the Work, at different Times, had not been viewed by some with the Envy which always attends Success, and if others had not been tempted to imitate what they could not themselves invent. Accordingly it has been the Fate of the Monthly Magazine to have to contend, more than once, with other Works, the Production of Envy and Cunning, which have been so printed as in all mechanical Respects to personate their original and deceive the unwary. The Conductor, however, on these Occasions has never turned aside to expose such Frauds, but has patiently trusted his Cause to the Discernment and Candour of the Public, and the Issue has uniformly been the Detection and Disgrace of the Counterfeits.

The Monthly Magazine having thus honourably triumphed over those who designed to assail its Prosperity, now flourishes in the full Vigour of Existence. Every useful Object of such a Publication may be said to be attained by this Miscellany in the highest Degree of Perfection. Its unequalled and established Circulation, Abroad and at Home, necessarily renders it the most desirable Medium of Communication between literary Men of all Countries:—it seldom disappoints the learned or philosophical Enquirer in obtaining satisfactory Answers on obscure or neglected Topics:—the patriotic Communicant of Papers and Suggestions for the Improvement of Society is assured in it of the most extensive Diffusion which the Press can afford;—and the Moralist or Man of Genius, whose Object it is to instruct and amuse, may calculate on giving, through this Publication, the most extensive Effect to his Writings. In a word, every Correspondent of the Monthly Magazine possesses the singular Advantage of having his Communications submitted to the Inspection of forty or fifty thousand Readers, consisting generally of the most intelligent and active Persons in the civilized World.

It must be immediately felt, as a Consequence of this Statement, that inasmuch as the superior Circulation of the Monthly Magazine gives it a superior Title to become the Focus of every species of literary and scientific Communication, so the Worth and Variety of those Communications afford additional Claims to a still further Increase of Circulation. In other Words, the Number of Readers, and the Value of the Communications, necessarily maintain a direct Ratio between each other; and the most extensively circulated Magazine, by keeping the most exact Pace with the Activity and Intelligence of the public Mind, is entitled to the decided Preference as well of those who would inform others, as of those who seek for Information.

To preserve this enviable Pre-eminence, and this fortunate Concurrence of Circumstances, will be an Object of the anxious and unremitting Exertions of the Conductor and of his active and learned Coadjutors. The same Industry, the same undeviating Attachment to the Principles of CIVIL and RELIGIOUS LIBERTY, the same Devotion to the Cause of immutable Truth, and the same liberal Encouragement of free Enquiry on all useful Subjects, will continue to characterize and distinguish the Pages of this Miscellany.

Communications on all Subjects of practical Utility, or relating to Matters of Fact, to Improvements in the Arts and Sciences, and in the Condition of Society, biographical Sketches of Persons recently deceased, and original Poetry, will as usual be thankfully received by Mr. PHILLIPS, No. 6, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.